

X Ephemerides

pp. 2465
5

OLD **Poor Robin.**
AN ALMANACK,

COMPOSED

(According to the modern Mode of Composition)

ON

A Variety of Subjects, both Ancient and Modern;

And, for the Reader's farther Entertainment,

Part in Prose,
Part in Verse;
Part Narrative,



Part Contemplative;
Part Serious,
Part Comick;

46-6-24-12 FOR THE

Entertainment and Improvement of the *Human Mind*,
and adapted to the meanest Capacity.



BEING

A new improved Edition of a very old
EPHEMERIS, for the Year of our Lord, 1800.

Being the One Hundred and Thirty eighth Edition,
the fourth after Bissextile, or Leap Year,

And the Forty-eighth Year of the New Style in Great-Britain.

Written by **POOR ROBIN**, Knight of the *Burnt-*
Island, and Well Wisher to the **MATHEMATICKS**.

Let all ranks of Readers now buy **ROBIN's** treat,
Which as full is of wit as an egg is of meat,
A perpetual feast, that by trios and dozens,
Wise maxims pours forth, to instruct all your
That prating at random is no sign of wit,
And that fools oft thought wise are, when
But as this seldom happens, it therefore is
That a Will pair of chops make a wife logic.



L O N D O N

Printed for the Company of STATIONERS,

By **JOHN BARKER**, No. 6, Old Bailey.

And sold by **GEORGE GREENHILL**, Treasurer to the COMPANY,
at their **HALL**, in **LUDGATE STREET**.

Price Sixteen-Pence, stitched.

Chronological Account of Remarkable Occurrences.

SINCE.

THE Creation of the World	Years since	5903
The general Deluge, or <i>Noah's Flood</i>	-	4150
The Birth of <i>Abraham</i>	-	3804
The Foundation of <i>Solomon's Temple</i>	-	2808
The Babylonish Captivity	-	2505
The Birth of our Blessed Lord and Saviour <i>Jesus Christ</i>	-	1799
His Passion and glorious Resurrection	-	1765
The beginning of the Ten Persecutions, by <i>Nero</i>	-	1727
The Tower of <i>London</i> built	-	1228
<i>Cambridge</i> made an University	-	1154
<i>Oxford</i> made an University	-	928
<i>William Duke of Normandy</i> conquered <i>England</i>	-	733
The Invention of Guns	-	421
The Art of Printing first invented at <i>Haerlem</i>	-	369
A great Plague in <i>London</i> , whereof died 30,578	-	197
The horrid Gunpowder Treason	-	194
The Holy Bible new translated	-	192
Plague in <i>London</i> , of which, and other Diseases died 54,266	-	174
<i>New England</i> planted	-	169
King <i>Charles I.</i> beheaded	-	151
King <i>Charles II.</i> restored	-	139
Another Plague in <i>London</i> , whereof, &c. died nearly 100,000	-	134
13,200 Houses burnt in <i>London</i>	-	133
A great Comet appeared in <i>December</i> and <i>January</i>	-	118
The great 13 Weeks Frost	-	115
King <i>William III.</i> and Queen <i>Mary</i> crowned <i>April 11</i>	-	110
<i>England</i> and <i>Scotland</i> united	-	94
<i>St. Paul's</i> in <i>London</i> finished	-	92
Queen <i>Anne</i> died <i>August 13</i> ; and King <i>George I.</i> began	-	85
<i>Preston</i> Rebellion	-	84
King <i>George I.</i> died <i>June 11</i> ; and King <i>George II.</i> procl. 16 June	-	72
A splendid Comet, seen from <i>Dec. 23</i> to <i>Feb. 20</i>	-	56
A Rebellion, when the Rebels came so far as <i>Derby</i>	-	54
The Date and Calendar altered	-	47
The Militia Act passed	-	41
King <i>George II.</i> died <i>Oct. 25</i> ; and King <i>George III.</i> began	-	39
King <i>George III.</i> and Queen <i>Charlotte</i> crowned <i>Sept. 22</i>	-	38
Peace with <i>France</i> and <i>Spain</i>	-	35
The <i>Swedes</i> forced to resign their Liberties to the King	-	27
War commenced against <i>North America</i>	-	24
The <i>Americans</i> declare themselves Independent States	-	23
The <i>French</i> signed the first Treaty with the <i>American States</i>	-	21
War against <i>France</i> commenced	-	21
War began against <i>Spain</i>	-	20
War against <i>Holland</i> commenced	-	19
A general Peace	-	18

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BY virtue of an Act, made in 1751, for alteration of the style the beginning of the year was changed from the 25th of March to the 1st of January, which change took place on the 1st of January, 1752.

In consequence of the same Act of Parliament, the use of the *Julian* account, or Old Style, heretofore followed in this country, ceased on the second of September of the same year 1752; and by dropping or leaving out eleven nominal days, and calling the next, which would have been the third, the fourteenth, the New Style took place: and from thence, by the said Act, is directed to be used for all time to come, in all his Majesty's dominions subject to the crown of Great-Britain. By this alteration, the several fixed or immoveable feasts, as they are ordered to be placed in the New Calendar upon the same nominal days of the respective months as they were placed upon in the old, will come 11 days earlier than they would otherwise have done, and thereby make all things depending on them, such as the opening or inclosing of common fields and pastures, the holding of fairs and marts, the payments of rents and annuities, and the commencement or extinction of many private rights and matters of property; do the same: To prevent therefore any inconvenience arising therefrom, the Act provides and directs, that the opening or enclosing of pastures, the payments of rents, annuities, and all other things depending on the fixed or immoveable feasts, shall not by this means be accelerated or forwarded, but that the days of opening or shutting such pastures, of paying such rents or annuities, and of doing all such other matters and things formerly to be done and performed on the said feasts, shall be kept, observed, and performed, on the same natural days of the year on which the said feasts would have fallen, if this Act had not been made. For this reason the 5th of April is called Old Lady Day, and the 10th of October, Old Michaelmas Day, and so of the rest, as being the respective days on which all such rents and payments become due, such rights take place, and such matters and things ought to be done, and not before. All that is here said relates to the several things abovementioned, depending on fixed or immoveable feasts; but all such as depend on moveable feasts, or on days depending on them, are to take place, and be reckoned according to the New Calendar, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the year 1752, for amending the former Act of the year 1751.

N. B. That all dates of births, deaths, or other remarkable events, in the Regal or Chronological Tables, prior to, or upon the 2d of September 1752, are to be understood according to the *Julian* account, or Old Style; but after that time, the annual returns of them are placed in the Calendar part of the Almanack, according to the New Style, eleven nominal days later.

All this has gone on very smoothly and regularly from the year 1752 to the present time, so that people expect now to pay their rents and other matters on the 5th of April, the 10th of October, &c. just as they did before on the 25th of March, the 29th of September, &c. But now the *Act* directs that these payments, &c. shall be made, on the same natural days of the year, as the feasts, &c. on which they depend would have fallen, if this *Act* had not been made. And it is certain, that had not the *Act* been made, this present year 1800 would have been bissextile, that is, according to the *Roman* account, would have had two *lextiles*, or 21ths of February, and have contained 366 days, instead of 365, which it is now by the *Act* made to consist of. From this time forth therefore till the year 1900, the Old and New Stiles will differ 12 days, instead of 11, as hitherto since the passing of the *Act*, and remove the fixed feasts, Lady-Day, Michaelmas-Day, &c. to the 6th of April, the 11th of October, &c. as put down in my present year's Kalendar. And of which all people are in duty bound to take notice.

The two Stiles, when the alteration was first made at Rome in the year 1582, differed only by 10 days, which were therefore that year left out in the month of October, and it was then ordered that three days should be abated in every four hundred years, by reducing the leap-year at the close of each century, for three successive centuries to common years, and retaining the leap-year at the close of each fourth century only.

Of the ECLIPSES which will happen this present Year 1800.

There will be Two of the SUN, and Two of the MOON, as follow:

(1) April the 9th in the Afternoon, the Moon will be eclipsed. But as she will not be pleased to lift up her head here during the time, I shall say no more about the matter.

(2) April the 24th, the Sun will be eclipsed, but it will be invisible here, the Conjunction being at 6 ho. 32 m. in the Morning in long. 18. 3° 14', D's lat. 33° ½ N. central on the merid. at 1 ho. in long. 165° E. at 55° ½ N.

(3) October the 2d, at Night, the Moon will be visibly eclipsed. Begins at 9 ho. 0 m. ¼. Ecliptic Opposition at 9 ho. 46 m. 1-5ths. Middle 9 ho. 56 m. End 10 ho. 51 m. ¼. Digits 2° 43' on the north limb.

(4) October the 18th, in the Morn. the Sun will be eclipsed, but it will be invisible here, the Conjunction being after Sun-set at 9 ho. 13 m. 4-5ths. in long. 68. 24° 45' D's lat. 34° ½ So. It will be central on the meridian at 9 ho. 37 m. in long. 35° ½ E. and lat. 50° South.

PREFACE.

P R E F A C E.

Absentem qui rodit amicum;

Qui non defendit, alio culpante, solutos

Qui captat risus hominum, famamque dicacis;

Fingere qui non visa potest; commissa tacere

Qui nequit; hic nige est: hunc tu, Romane, caveto.

HOR.

He that will scandalize his absent friend,
Or hear him falsely blam'd, and not defend;
To raise a laugh and to be thought a wit,
To feign false idle tales of him thinks fit:
He that betrays each secret to him told,
Him, like a black to treat, Roman, be bold.

ROBIN.

I HAVE room, this year, only for a short preface; I have therefore prefixed a long motto to it to make it still shorter, and since the least said is the soonest mended, if I had no more room, I would end it here. The subject of the motto is copious enough to enlarge upon, but as a worthy gentleman has out of christian charity done this for me in the second part of my delectable, that is delightful, performance for this year, I shall here desist from prosecuting it, and have only put down the motto to shew how well the opinion of Horace agreed with that of my friend. *O imitatores servile pecus*, was the exclamation of a man of genius, long before the invention of the art of printing, which has cleared the way for them, and made them increase and multiply many hundred fold. So that we may now well say in plain English, O imitators servile cattle, &c. The world is sorely plagued with them. And though some works are of such transcendent merit as to be termed inimitable, for that very reason it is that they more swarm with imitators, witness Gray's Church-yard Elegy. Sallust, the Roman historian, begins by observing, that it becomes all mankind to strive with all their might, not to pass their life in silence like the cattle, formed by nature prone to the ground, and subject to the belly. And this, if well minded, wou'd doubtless produce plenty of imitators striving not to pass their life in silence like cattle, but forgetting that cattle *rugiant*, or make a foul noise, they, when they imitate, but cannot excel, or even equal, raise a loud roar, and so act like cattle still, not for their silence, but the want of it, aiming at the sweet voice of nature expressed by the roaring of bulls, but not being able to come up to it. They act with just the same consistency as this Sallust, who pretended to despise living in subjection to the belly, and yet made his belly his god: living in all manner of luxury and debauchery. There is not, however, much danger of the people I am speaking of imitating him in this—wretched auth^r is, paid by poor booksellers, will seldom be overdone with sumptuous fare. These imitators, however, are said to aim at fame, who keeps an infamously smishing table, and feeds her guests with nothing but air: nay, it is a great bounty to obtain even that, which is always denied to unsuccessful candidates. And as to bays and laurel, if they can at all be obtained, the berries are well known to be of a poisonous quality, to hurt the health, blind the eyes, and turn the head. By this, I mean, the applause of others is often impossible to be obtained, and when obtained, is apt to make people

P R E F A C E.

ple forget themselves, and act as if they were out of their wits. Nay, seriously, hard study is very hurtful to the health, trying to the eyes, and wearisome to the mind. Not that I class those who are very guilty of it, among these imitators and pretenders I am speaking of. They are those that wish to appear what they are not, not be studious and learned, but to seem and be thought so. They know the world is misled by appearances, and thus they aim to mislead it; they think it an easy matter to save these, as it is called, and put mankind off with samples of the countenance, but they are frequently mistaken; some prying wicked wit or other will ever and anon be pulling off the vizor, and shewing their true shape, and then ignorance has great need of its companion impudence to support it. Imitation, I allow, is in some cases needful and commendable, provided we copy good and praiseworthy characters, and will be at the pains to deserve success in it. But even then it will be said of it, as it is of wit, and with equal truth,

Unhappy wit, like most mistaken things,
Atones not for the envy that it brings;
In youth alone it's empty praise we boast,
But soon the short liv'd vanity is lost.

It is tolerable in youth for the acquisition of useful arts, knowledge, and learning, but no sooner does it beget conceit, which it is very apt to do, than it becomes intolerable, because it no longer proceeds from a laudable motive; but is then too frequently joined with pretensions to have acquired thereby excellencies, to which the pretenders are real strangers. This is become so common, that imitators and pretenders are become, as it were, synonymous terms. And thus, with wondrous pains, and depth of thought, I have accounted for the coincident existence of those full, common, and noted characters, imitators and pretenders; and why they are equally trite, common, and contemptible.

They are found in every occupation and profession, but in the liberal ones they abound; from the poor haberdasher of mathematical problems, who publishes as his own those he has stolen from others, to the ambitious wight who mounted the jack-ass in Fleet-street, and called him *Pegasus*; or the cunning imitator of monkeys at the Play-house, who calls himself *Harlequin*. Nay, this last appears the captain of the tribe, and picks up a good livelihood, whilst the other two wretches are likely enough to want bread. He looks plump and fat; so much more creditable and profitable is it to ape monkeys than men. The reason is plain; here is in this case no competition, none think themselves imitated, and the man acts his part, and plays the monkey well. Whereas the other imitators pretend to what they are not masters of, and so must of necessity act their parts badly; and merit nothing but contempt, which they never fail to find. For what man is more contemptible than an apish ignorant pretender? I can scarcely here omit to mention another class of these pretenders, namely, boasting doctors, like Solomon Simpleton, and his coadjutor, Alexander Narrowbum, M.D. who wrote a lampoon on the age, under the title of the *Guide to Old Age, or Way to the Grave*. These, with one or two more diplomatic clay-doctors of a certain university, acting *pro bono publico*, i. e. as they assert for the public good, seem as if they had a licence to pick my pocket, by obliging me to buy their works against my will, in every newspaper I pay for.

TABLE to calculate Wages.

per year. l.	per Month.			per Week.				per Day.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	f.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	1	8	0	0	4	2	0	0	3
2	0	3	4	0	0	9	1	0	1	1
3	0	5	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	0
4	0	6	8	0	1	6	2	0	2	3
5	0	8	4	0	1	11	0	3	3	1
6	0	10	0	0	2	3	2	0	4	0
7	0	11	8	0	2	8	1	0	4	2
8	0	13	4	0	3	0	3	0	5	1
9	0	15	0	0	3	5	2	0	6	0
10	0	16	8	0	3	10	0	0	6	2
11	0	18	4	0	4	3	3	0	7	1
12	1	0	0	0	4	7	1	0	8	0
13	1	1	8	0	4	11	3	0	8	2
14	1	3	4	0	5	4	1	0	9	1
15	1	5	0	0	5	9	0	0	9	3
16	1	6	8	0	6	1	3	0	10	2
17	1	8	4	0	6	6	1	0	11	1
18	1	10	0	0	6	10	3	0	11	3
19	1	11	8	0	7	3	2	1	0	2
20	1	13	4	0	7	8	0	1	1	1
30	2	10	0	0	11	6	0	1	7	3
40	3	6	8	0	15	4	0	2	2	1
50	4	3	4	0	19	2	1	2	9	0
60	5	0	0	1	3	0	1	3	3	2
70	5	16	8	1	6	10	1	3	10	0
80	6	13	4	1	10	8	1	4	4	2
90	7	10	0	1	14	6	1	4	11	2
100	8	6	8	1	18	4	2	5	5	3

The months above are calculated at twelve in the year. If the yearly wages be guineas instead of pounds, for every guinea add one penny for each month, or one farthing to each week.

JANUARY hath xxxi Days.

M D Decl. South.

First Quarter	8	} Day -at	{	10 ho. 5 m.	Night.
Full Moon	11			2 10	Morn.
Last Quarter	18			7 42	Morn.
New Moon	25			3 8	Morn.

1	23° 0'
6	22 30
11	21 48
16	20 55
21	19 53
26	18 41

☉ enters 20th day, at 4 h. 58 m. Morn.

1	21	W	Circumcision	What shall I write this year, that all
2	22	Th		The folks, that tread this earthly ball,
3	23	F		Have need of mending? Yes, but how
4	24	S		To mend them, is a task, I vow,
5	25	E	2 Sun. after Christ.	So very various odd and quaint,
6	26	M	Epiphany. Tw. Day	Old Christmas Day
7	27	Tu		That <i>Hercules</i> at it might faint.
8	28	W	Lucian	He with his club destroy'd the snake,
9	29	Th		That took its rise from <i>Lerna</i> lake,
10	30	F		He monstrous boars and lions slew,
11	31	S		And craggy mountains cleft in two,
12	Jan. 1	E	1st Sun. aft. Epiph.	And with a besom found was able,
13	2	M	Hilary Camb. Ter.	To clean the foul Augean stable,
14	3	Tu	Oxford T. begins.	Which, as old history declares,
15	4	W		begins. Plow Monday
16	5	Th		Three thousand oxen dung'd for years.
17	6	F	Old Twelfth Day	All this he in a single day,
18	7	S	Q. Char. birth d. k.	Let water in, and wash'd away.
19	8	E	2d Sun. aft. Epiph.	Making the place so sweet and clean,
20	9	M	Fabian. In 8 days	Fit for the palace of a queen.
21	10	Tu	Agnes	Prisca
22	11	W	Vincent	He many wonders told for true,
23	12	Th	Hilary Term begins	of St. Hilary. 1 return.
24	13	F		Now thought impossible to do,
25	14	S	Conv. of St. Paul	Perform'd of old: yet even he
26	15	E	3d Sun. aft. Epiph.	Thro' love, or rather jealousy,
27	16	M	Pr. Aug. Fred. born	Was burnt to death. For surely no
28	17	Tu		man,
29	18	W		A match is for a jealous woman.
30	19	Th	K. Charles I. mart.	In 15 days of St. Hil. 2 return
31	20	F	Days inc. 1 h. 21 m.	Cruel as death, and as the grave
				Devouring, none from her can save.

Observations in JANUARY.

M	Clock
D	bef. Sun.

Tho' I've this Work conducted years full twenty,
I'm not exhausted, rhymes I still have plenty;
Yes, rhymes I many more than I have pence,
But then, they're not much overdone with sense.

1	4	1
6	6	18
11	8	23
16	10	13
21	11	46
26	13	0

M	☉	D	D
rises&sets	rif.&se.	A.	

VIII	III	II	a	I	6
2	4	56		morn.	7
3	3	57	0	13	8
4	3	58	1	23	9
5	2	58	2	33	10
6	1	59	3	44	11
7	VII	IV	4	56	12
8	59	1	6	6	13
9	58	2	7	9	14
10	57	3	D rises	15	15
11	56	4	4 a	10	F
12	55	5	5	27	17
13	54	6	6	48	18
14	52	8	8	8	19
15	51	9	9	30	20
16	50	10	10	50	21
17	49	11	morn.	22	22
18	47	13	0	14	23
19	46	14	1	41	24
20	45	15	3	9	25
21	43	16	4	38	26
22	42	18	6	1	27
23	40	20	7	8	28
24	39	21	D sets	29	29
25	37	23	4 a	32	N
26	36	24	5	56	1
27	34	26	7	15	2
28	33	27	8	33	3
29	31	29	9	45	4
30	29	31	10	57	5
31	28	32	morn.	6	6

The beautiful planet *Venus* will be a morning star this year during the spring season, and till the 5th day of August, when she comes to her superior conjunction with the Sun, at half past 9 in the morning; after which, she will be an evening star during the remainder of the year.

Jupiter will be evening star 'till the 5th day of July; after that, a morning star till the end of the year.

Mercury will be a morning star, and at his greatest elongation from the sun on the 17th day of this month.

Mars will be a morning star, and come to the south at 22 min. past 9 in the morning, on the 2d day of this month.

Saturn will be in opposition to the sun on the 26th day of this month, at half past 7 at night.

The slow moving Georgian will come to the south at one min. past 5 in the morning, on the second day of this month.

But what all these matters, which are mighty true, betoken or signify, sure no one will expect to find set down in Poor Robin's Almanack. I shall therefore, and for that very reason, set it down. It signifies that all these mighty and vast bodies are the works of an Almighty hand, and subject to laws that cannot be broken.

FEBRUARY hath xxviii Days.

First Quarter	1	} Day at {	8	ho.	24	m.	Aft.
Full Moon	9		5		10		Aft.
Last Quarter	16		3		35		Aft.
New Moon	23		4		54		Aft.

☉ enters ♋ 18 day, at 7 ho. 44 min. Aft.

M	D	Decl. South.
1	17°	4'
6	15	35
11	13	59
16	12	17
21	10	31
26	8	40

N.	O.	W.	Sundays and	Choice Observations, Maxims,
S.	S.	D.	Holidays.	and Tales.
1	21	S		
2	22	E	4 Sund. aft. Epiph.	Purification of B. V. Mary
3	23	M	Blas. on Mor. of	Purif. 3 return.
4	24	Tu		Who can deceive her piercing eyes?
5	25	W	Agatha	She every crink and cranny tries,
6	26	Th		Intruding still in every shape,
7	27	F		No whisper can her ears escape.
8	28	S		For jealousy, that's call'd man's rage
9	29	E	Septuagesima Sun.	By Solomon, what can assuage?
10	30	M	In 8 days of Purif.	Intreaties only are lost breath,
11	31	Tu		4 return.
12	Feb.	W	Hilary Term ends	The hated object's doom'd to death.
13	2	Th	Old Candlemas day	And yet, of late years I have heard,
14	3	F	Valentine	That this fell monster so much fear'd,
15	4	S		And all consuming found of old,
16	5	E	Sexagesima Sunday	Is found to be appeased with gold.
17	6	M		And for a talisman is worn,
18	7	Tu		The image of a golden horn:
19	8	W		Plac'd on the forehead, in such wise,
20	9	Th		That thus a veil, to blind the eyes,
21	10	F		May be demitted; and that this
22	11	S	Ca. Ter. divides m.	Is emblem'd by each pretty miss,
23	12	E	Quinquagesima Su.	That wears a veil of stocking lace,
24	13	M	St. Matthias. Pr.	And drops the same to hide her face.
25	14	Tu	Shrove Tuesday	'Tis out of modesty they say,
26	15	W	Ash Wednesday	That they when blushing be hid may;
27	16	Th		Adol. Fred. born.
28	17	F		But others say, that this is done
				Let they should burnt be by the sun;

Observations in FEBRUARY.

M	Clocks
D	bef. Sun.

'Tis February, and the genial Spring
Comes on, the pretty birds begin to sing;
The snowdrop's filken leaves all ting'd with green,
The crocus cloath'd in blue and gold is seen,
Beauties of Nature! welcome to all round,
Whether in field or garden ye be found.

1	14' 1"
6	14 30
11	14 37
16	14 26
21	13 58
26	13 13

M	Orises	D	rises	D	Sorry saints	Prose, such as is to be found no
D	and sets	and sets	A.	& sad sinners	where else.	
1	VII	IV	0	7	7 At wishing	Having filled up the January
2	24	36	1	20	8 the frail	column with good sound sober
3	23	37	2	32	9 Sisterhood,	sense, I might surely be allowed a
4	21	39	3	44	10 May meet	little nonsense for February. When
5	19	41	4	53	11 with any	Miss, who has lived thirteen whole
6	17	43	5	51	12 thing but	long years, wants a copy of verses
7	15	45	6	38	13 good.	to put into her Valentine to send
8	14	46	7	38	14 Striving	to her sweetheart, here they are:
9	12	48	4 a	21	15 around	My mamma thought, in former
10	10	50	5	41	16 where'er	days,
11	8	52	7	10	17 they go,	When thirteen winters old,
12	6	54	8	33	18 To make	She had a chance of bearing praise,
13	4	56	9	57	19 the wretched	And heard it then I'm told.
14	3	57	11	25	20 still more so.	Then shall not I, whose little
15	1	59	morn.	21	21 For this it is	eyes
16	VI	V	0	55	22 that old	Than mamma's now are brighter,
17	57	3	2	22	23 Miss Pert,	Do every thing that in me lies,
18	55	5	3	47	24 At spreading	Of troth to find a plighter?
19	53	7	4	59	25 scandal's so	I've read the marriage, service
20	51	9	5	49	26 alert.	o'er,
21	49	11	6	27	27 This is the	And ready am to say,
22	47	13	6	53	28 reason	And do as she has done before,
23	45	15	sets	N	29 Prating Sue,	Love, honour, and obey.
24	43	17	6 a	9	30 Because she's	I'm sure I shall make no mistake,
25	41	19	7	26	31 nothing else	In saying this or that:
26	39	21	8	40	32 to do,	They must mean 'something, thus
27	38	22	9	53	33 But still	to make
28	36	24	11	5	34 from house	One's heart go pit a pat.
					35 to house to	Our Molly says, she can't divine,
					36 gad,	'Tis any thing amiss,
					37 And publish	To write a harmless Valentine,
					38 each report	So I have sent you this.
					39 that's bad.	And as you me excel in size,
						I hope you therefore are more wise.

MARCH hath xxxi Days.

M	Decl.
D	South.

First Quarter	3	} Day {	5	ho. 46 m	After.	1	7° 33'
Full Moon	11		5	49	Morn.	6	5 37
Last Quarter	17		11	7	Night.	11	3 4
New Moon	25		8	15	Morn.	16	1 42

1	18	S	David	But let them say, if this the case is,
2	19	E	1st Sund. in Lent	Chad.
3	20	M		Where there no fun is to burn faces,
4	21	Tu		At balls and plays, and in December,
5	22	W	Ember Week	When <i>Sol</i> to shine does not remember,
6	23	Th		Amid cold winter's frost and snow:
7	24	F	Perpetua	Some other cause there is I trow.
8	25	S		Perhaps it means that, young or old,
9	26	E	2 Sunday in Lent	They all are to be bought and sold;
10	27	M		Which public made them might dis-
11	28	Tu		grace,
12	29	W	Gregory m.	So modestly they veil the face.
13	Mar.	Th		Or out of pity to mankind,
14	2	F		Left such bright charms should strike
15	3	S		them blind.
16	4	E	3 Sunday in Lent	Fearing mankind should not desire
17	5	M	St. Patrick	them,
18	6	Tu	Edw. K. West Sax.	When they'd no eyesight to admire
19	7	W		them.
20	8	Th		Whatever the design, 'tis said,
21	9	F	Benedict	To greatly help the framework trade,
22	10	S		And doubtless 'tis well understood,
23	11	E	4 Sunday in Lent	How this promotes the public good.
24	12	M		And all must surely see the merit,
25	13	Tu	Ann. of B. V. Mary	Of shewing thus a public spirit:
26	14	W		'Tis a commodity that's scant,
27	15	Th		Mid-Lent Sunday.
28	16	F		And what we much in England want:
29	17	S		Where most are selfish, many proud,
30	18	E	5 Sunday in Lent	And not a few are long and loud.
31	19	M		Loud at complaints, and disaffected,
				Not that they think themselves neg-
				lected:
				But that full oft they're after ask'd,
				And still fought up are to be tax'd.

Observations in MARCH.					M	Clocks
					D	bef. Sun.
This March is mostly, if not altogether,					1	12 40
Held infamous for bringing on bad weather :					6	11 33
And country folks affirm, where'er the Judge is,					11	10 16
Along with him, ill weather always trudges.					16	8 51
But should his Lordship keep away, I vow,					21	7 21
Not one day finer wou'd be, than 'tis now.					26	5 49
1 VI	V	morn.	6	She does it	The wind and weather this	
2 32	28	0 17	7	sure in nature's spite,		
3 30	30	1 31	8	To make her	month is frequently so boisterous	
4 28	32	2 40	9	Mouse-dun		
5 26	34	3 43	10	skin thought	and cold, and withal often so variable,	
6 24	36	4 35	11	white.		
7 22	38	5 15	12	How arch at	adapted to every season of the year,	
8 20	40	5 48	13	a malicious		
9 18	42	6 7	14	whisper,	sometimes during the short space	
10 16	44	D rises	15	Is the short		
11 14	46	6 a 14	16	tongue of	of a single day.	
12 12	48	7 38	17	every lisper.		
13 10	50	9 10	18	And every	This brings into my mind the	
14 8	52	10 41	19	mistress and		
15 6	54	morn.	20	Old Miss,	old fable of the dispute between the	
16 4	56	0 13	21	Delights to		
17 2	58	1 42	22	shew her	North Wind and the Sun.	
18 V	V	2 58	23	skill at this.		
19 58	2	3 56	24	For this,	Each of them asserted itself pos-	
20 56	4	4 37	25	they all run		
21 54	6	5 6	26	to and fro,	sessed of the greater power, at length	
22 52	8	5 26	27	For this to		
23 50	10	5 41	28	watering	they agreed, for proof of their	
24 48	12	6 sets	29	places go,		
25 46	14	6 a 33	30	Not that the	strength, to exert it upon a certain	
26 44	16	7 44	1	water they		
27 42	18	8 56	2	may drink,	traveller, to oblige him to throw	
28 40	20	10 8	3	All better		
29 38	22	11 22	4	know than	off his cloak, and that he who	
30 36	24	morn.	5	this I think.		
31 34	26	0 36	6	Not that	fourest did this, should be allowed	
				they may re-		
				cover health,	to have vanquished his antagonist.	
					And first the north wind began	
					to beat upon him with all violence,	
					cold, frost, and mighty storms of	
					snow and hail, to make the man	
					let go his garment, but all in vain,	
					for the harder the wind and wea-	
					ther beat upon him, still the closer	
					he wrapt himself up in his cloak.	
					But when the wind had thus spent	
					his strength, the sun broke out, and	
					with full lustre and heat shone up-	
					on him, causing the sweat to distil	
					from every pore, and the wretched	
					wight, panting for breath, threw	
					off his cloak immediately.	
					And so much for March: let	
					every April fool read the moral of	
					the fable, when I please to give it	
					him, thereby he may become bet-	
					ter and wiser.	

APRIL hath xxx Days.

M	D	Decl.	North
I	4	33	
6	6	28	
11	8	20	
16	10	8	
21	11	52	
26	13	31	

First Quarter 2	} Day	{	0	ho. 43 m.	After.
Full Moon 9			4	16	After.
Last Quarter 16			7	9	Morn.
New Moon 24			0	32	Morn.

☉ enters 8 20th Day, at 8 ho. 41 min. Morn.

1	20	Th	All Fools day	And that there is one plaguety Pitt,
2	21	W		Has not got money enough yet;
3	22	Th	Rich. Bp. of Chich.	But spends his heart's blood in con-
4	23	F	St. Ambrose. Cam.	Term ends.
5	24	S	Oxford Term ends	triving,
6	25	E	6 Sunday in Lent	Palm Sunday. Lady-d. O. S.
7	26	M	Passion Week	To hinder other folks from thriving.
8	27	Th		Of hatred equally and love
9	28	W		Regardless, taxing hat and glove,
10	29	Th	Maundy Thursday	From house or land, or dry or fenny,
11	30	F	Good Friday	He still contrives to squeeze a penny.
12	31	S		A plaguety toad, old Hannah cries,
13	Apr.	E	Easter Day	I wish I might scratch out his eyes.
14	1	M	Easter Monday	Must I eat carion lamb and mutton,
15	2	Th	Easter Tuesday	And bread of bran to cram this glutton?
16	3	W		Summer and winter work and fret,
17	4	Th		A little gold to save and get?
18	5	F		For sickness and old age provide,
19	6	S	Alphege	Grumbling whate'er me goes beside;
20	7	E	1 Sun. after Easter	My income, greater strive to wax it,
21	8	M		That so this plaguety toad may tax it?
22	9	Th		Low Sunday.
23	10	W		The salt tax too, I wish, to eat
24	11	Th	Oxford and Camb.	He nothing had, but stinking meat.
25	12	F	St. Mark. Princess	Terms begin. St. George.
26	13	S		Sure people are afraid to fret him,
27	14	E	2 Sun. after Easter	Mary born
28	15	M	From Easter in 15	Would he cut off their heads they'd
29	16	Th		let him.
30	17	W	Easter Term begins	Days, I return.
	18			But if I had him by the ears,
				I'd make him glad to say his prayers.

Decl.
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Observations in APRIL.

M
D Clocks
bef. Sun.

This month of April I've made observation,
Is seldom found to answer expectation:
Our coal heaps being low, and spent our hay,
We look for grass and sunshine every day;
Full oft the stern cold wind blows from the east,
And Winter's felt, when 'tis expected least.

1	3	58
6	2	28
11	1	3
16	AF	14
21	1	22
26	2	20

1	V	VI	1	m	40
2	30	30	2		36
3	28	32	3		20
4	26	34	3		52
5	24	36	4		18
6	22	38	4		36
7	20	40	4		51
8	18	42	D	n	ises
9	17	43	6	a	50
10	15	45	8		21
11	13	47	9		55
12	11	49	11		29
13	9	51	morn.		
14	7	53	0		55
15	5	55	2		1
16	3	57	2		49
17	1	59	3		20
18	IV	VI	3		43
19	57	3	3		57
20	56	4	4		10
21	54	6	4		20
22	52	8	4		31
23	50	10	C	f	sets
24	48	12	8	a	0
25	46	14	9		15
26	45	15	10		28
27	43	17	11		37
28	41	19	morn.		
29	39	21	0		37
30	37	23	1		24

7 More go to
8 waste their
husband's
9 wealth:
10 But that
11 they thus
12 may see and
hear,
13 How bad
14 most other
15 people are.
16 That so it
17 may be un-
derstood,
18 How hard a
19 thing 'tis to
20 be good.
21 What old
22 maid e'er to
23 wink was
24 known,
25 At others
26 faults and
27 see her own?
28 It is the part
29 of no mean
30 mind,
31 To seem to
32 other's fail-
33 ings blind.
34 And the
35 great busi-
36 nesses to at-
37 tend,
38 Of striving
39 all our own
40 to mend.

The ancients invented this way of speaking by fable, because they thought it apt and fit both to instruct and entertain at the same time: and to answer two good ends, was surely more desirable than obtaining only one.

But I being more modest than they, and dissident of my own abilities, for Poor Robin, you know, was always fam'd for modesty, witness the many smutty tales formerly found in his book, for the entertainment of all the itching eared asses, that ever saw the first of April in his Majesty's dominions, whether England, Wales, or the town of Berwick upon Tweed, that formerly divided England from Scotland; but, so much the times are changed; now joins them together under the name of Great Britain, invented by that Solomon of his age, the high and mighty King James the First. Here are short periods, and pithy sayings for you. Here is cohesion of subjects for all to aim at, but try to imitate in vain. Here is beautiful connection of stile, the peculiar characteristic of elegance to be met with nowhere else, but in that sacred palladium of sense and pattern for the imitation of all, and worthy of the admiration of all, called Poor Robin's Almanack. But which none can ever hope, and few will ever attempt to come up to. Mind, I

MAY hath xxxi Days.

M **D** **⊙** Decl.
North

First Quarter	2	} Day at	4	ho.	6	m.	Morn.	1	15 ⁸	5				
Full Moon	9		0		49		Morn.	6	16	32				
Last Quarter	15		4		32		After.	11	17	51				
New Moon	23		4		43		After.	16	19	6				
First Quarter	31		3		45		After.	21	20	11				
☉ enters ♀			21	ft	Day,	at	0	ho.	0	m.	Morn.	26	21	8

1	19	Th	St. Phil. & St. Ja.	Horses and mares, both draught and hacks,
2	20	F		All overloaded are with tax,
3	21	S	Inven. of the Cross	Heavy enough to break their backs.
4	22	E	3 Sunday aft. Easter	I cannot get a bit of rice,
5	23	M	From Easter in 3	weeks, 2 return.
6	24	Tu	J. Ev. ante Por. Lat.	But at a most enormous price.
7	25	W		As to tobacco, 'tis a joke,
8	26	Th		So dear, I none can get to smoke.
9	27	F		Our Nell, who us'd to take enough,
10	28	S		Now cannot get a pinch of snuff.
11	29	E	4 Sun. aft. Easter	And poor old John is now forbid,
12	30	M	From Easter in one	To take his darling morning quid.
13	May 1	Th	Old May-day	month; 2 returns.
14	2	W		For sugar, I care not about it,
15	3	Th		I've long since learn'd to do without it.
16	4	F		Yet cannot well do without tea,
17	5	S	Prs. Wales b. 1768	Tho' that I fear new tax'd will be.
18	6	E	5 Sun. aft. Easter	Nay, over butter, cheese and bread,
19	7	M	Q. Char. b. 1744	The plaguë income tax is spread.
20	8	Tu		Rogation Sunday.
21	9	W		Dunst. East. 5 weeks, 4 ret.
22	10	Th	Ascension day, or	There's nothing I can buy or sell,
23	11	F	On mor. Asc. 5 ret.	There's nothing I can think or tell,
24	12	S		Holy Thurs. Prs. Eliz. b.
25	13	E	Sun. after Ascen. d.	But overloaded is with tax.
26	14	M	Easter Term ends	The very cloaths upon our backs,
27	15	Tu	Venerable Bede	The very light that comes from heaven,
28	16	W		Aug. 1st. Abp. Cant.
29	17	Th	K. Charles II. rest.	And for a blessing meant and given,
30	18	F		We forc'd are by inspectors rude,
31	19	S		Oxf. T. ends. Cam. T. div. n.
				Out of our houses to exclude.

Observations in May.

M	D	Clock	aft. ☉
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It is no bad sign I've been told,
 In this month when the weather's cold;
 It kills the embryo insects, and
 Is found to fructify the land.
 But whether it does good or harm,
 Most people wish for weather warm.

1	3	5
6	3	27
11	3	55
16	3	58
21	3	47
26	3	23

1 IV	VII	2 m o	7	But if we	began my observations in April,
2 34	26	2 25	8	look the	with giving you reason to expect
3 32	28	2 46	9	world	the moral of the fable delivered in
4 31	29	3 2	10	around,	March. But to shew you, that I
5 29	31	3 16	11	We find the	am as expert as an Alderman, and
6 27	33	3 28	12	contrary	surely none are more expert than
7 25	35	3 41	13	abound.	they at making April fools, I have
8 24	36	D rises	14	Nay, plenty	kindly drawn you forwards into
9 22	38	8 a 57	15	we may find	May, without saying one more word
10 21	39	10 32	16	of thole,	about it. Thus harmlessly imi-
11 19	41	11 52	17	F Who to their	tating the practice of all great pro-
12 18	42	morn.	18	own dear	misers, by, like them, proving my-
13 16	44	0 48	19	selves are	self a tardy performer. 'Tis said
14 14	46	1 25	20	foes,	that good words cost nothing. The
15 13	47	1 50	21	Drunkards,	maxim is partly true and partly
16 12	48	2 8	22	who swill	false. True it is, that a good word
17 10	50	2 22	23	like swine,	behind a man's back costs the giver
18 9	51	2 33	24	nor think,	of it nothing, and yet one would
19 7	53	2 43	25	When down	think it were very scarce and dear,
20 6	54	2 52	26	they tun	because so few are found able and
21 5	55	3 4	27	their need-	willing to afford it him. But e-
22 3	57	3 17	28	less drink,	nough is said about this in the
23 2	58	D sets	29	That, of in-	second part following; I shall there-
24 1	59	9 a 27	30	temperance	fore here desist, and try if I can fix
25 III	VIII	10 30	31	the bowl,	my wandering genius to the point
26 58	2 II	22	32	Is poison to	of giving the moral to the fore-
27 57	3 morn.		33	the very	going fable. The boisterous north
28 56	4 0	1	34	soul.	wind denotes the storms of adver-
29 55	5 0	29	35	It stupifies	sity, with which when a man is
30 54	6 0	51	36	the head at	tried, he stands up in his guard, as
31 53	7 1	7	37	first,	he would do against open foes, with
			38	Then dries	the more violence these storms af-
			39	the stomach	fall him, the more he exerts his
			40	up with	fortitude to resist them; and this
			41	thirst,	fortitude is the cloak in which he
			42	Spoils all the	wraps himself up and defies their
			43	faculties,	power, conscious of the integrity
			44	that can	of his own intention. But prof-

JUNE hath xxx Days.

M	D	Decl. North.
I	21 st	4
6	22	40
11	23	6
16	23	22
21	23	27
26	22	23

Full Moon	7	} Day at	{	8 ho.	2 m.	Morn.	I	21 st	4
Last Quarter	14			4	2	Morn.	6	22	40
New Moon	22			7	53	Morn.	11	23	6
First Quarter	30			0	17	Morn.	16	23	22
☉ enters 21 day, at 5 ho. 47 m. Aft.									
							21	23	27
							26	22	23

1	20	E	Whit Sunday	Nicomede
2	21	M	Whit Monday	Otherwise, we for light of day,
3	22	Tu	Whit Tuesday	A tax exorbitant must pay.
4	23	W	K. Geo. III. b 1738	And therefore, all the country round,
5	24	Th	D. of Cumb. b. 1771	Boniface
6	25	F	Ember Week	Our houses are like dungeons found.
7	26	S		He'd make us buy our very breath,
8	27	E	Trinity Sunday	He'd surely tax us all to death,
9	28	M	On mor. H. T. 1 ret.	But that he knows tho' on he lay them,
10	29	Tu		Dead folks, alas! will never pay them.
11	30	W	St. Barnabas	Oxf. and Camb. Terms beg.
12	31	Th	Corpus Christi	There's nothing sure he cares for less,
13	June	F	Trinity Term beg.	Than all reducing to distress:
14	2	S		Such burdens heavy, every day,
15	3	E	1 Sund. aft. Trin.	Without necessity to lay.
16	4	M	In 8 d. of H. T. 2 ret.	Thro' pride, and needless ostentation
17	5	Tu	St. Alban	Of riches, to distress the nation;
18	6	W		Is such a piece of madness fore,
19	7	Th		As never practis'd was before.
20	8	F	Trans. Ed. K. W. S.	Thus busy scraping Hannah rav'd,
21	9	S	Longest Day	Fearing the little she had sav'd,
22	10	E	2 Sund. aft. Trin.	With greatest industry and care,
23	11	M	In 15 d. of H. Tr. 3 r.	Still labouring with shoulders bare,
24	12	Tu	St. John the Baptist	Should be forc'd from her, as by theft,
25	13	W		And the without resource be left.
26	14	Th		or Midsummer Day.
27	15	F		Nor can I think that she was quite,
28	16	S		So speaking, either wrong or right.
29	17	E	3d Sund. aft. Trin.	Tax sanction'd by necessity,
30	18	M	In 3 w. of H. Tr. 4 r.	We all should pay with spirits free.
				St. Peter.
				But needless burdens hard to bear.

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Observations in JUNE.

M
D Clocks
aft. ☉

And now the chearful month of June,
When every thing is put in tune,
Comes on, and useful is as May,
For growing grafs and making hay.
The corn comes on, the vallies ring
With mufic, daughter of the Spring.

1 2' 37"
6 1 48
11 0 52
16 bef. 9
21 1 14
26 2 9

1	VIII	1m 20	9	Distinguish	perity, which is aptly compared to
2	51	9	1 32	10 from a brute	the fun shine of a man's days, is
3	51	9	1 45	11 the man.	apt to enervate him, and the blan-
4	50	10	1 59	12 Sensual, in	dishments of pleasure to throw him
5	49	11	2 15	13 body and in	off his guard, and make him cast
6	48	12	D rises	14 mind,	away his cloak of fortitude and in-
7	48	12	9 a 22	15 To reason he	tegrity, as an incumbrance and hin-
8	47	13	10 31	16 is deaf and	drance of his enjoyments. And
9	46	14	11 18	17 blind.	that this is a true picture of the life
10	46	14	11 48	18 For crimes,	of man, every day's experience
11	45	15	morn.	19 and to all	evinces.
12	45	15	0 9	20 crimes com-	Here then, you have at length
13	44	16	0 25	21 mit,	got both the fable and the moral,
14	44	16	0 36	22 For this, and	because you have exercised the
15	44	16	0 47	23 nothing else	virtue of patience: for, had you burnt
16	43	17	0 58	24 he's fit.	the book for the fools nonsense put
17	no real	1	8 25	25 For every	down in the column for April, you
18	night	1	21 26	26 thing that's	had sure enough lost the wisdom put
19	in	1	37 27	27 mean and	down in May and June; but as it
20	Britain	1	58 28	28 base,	would be exceedingly difficult to
21		D sets	29	29 Will croud	write wisdom from June to January,
22		9 a 14	N	30 into the	you will be pleased to take the rest
23		9	57	1	as you find it, for better for worse
24		10	27	2	as the woman took her husband:
25	43	17	10 50	3	as to the man he took his wife for
26	43	17	11 8	4	his own conveniency, and she know-
27	44	16	11 22	5	ing this, thought it very convenient
28	44	16	11 34	6	for her to promote his good by ex-
29	44	16	11 46	7	ercising his patience, which is a
30	45	15	11 59	8	cardinal virtue, by hearing her
					scold every day, and full often all
					night long. So much then for for-
					titude and patience, which always
					find more employment among man-
					kind and womankind, than tem-
					perance, sobernefs, and chastity,
					which are virtues much praised in
					books, but too apt to be neglected

JULY hath xxxi Days.

M	D	☉ Dec. North.
1	23° 8'	
6	22 41	
11	22 8	
16	21 24	
21	20 30	
26	19 28	

Full Moon 6	} Day	{	2 ho. 52 m. After.	1	23° 8'
Last Quarter 13			6 7 After.	6	22 41
New Moon 21			9 40 After.	11	22 8
First Quarter 29			6 39 Morn.	16	21 24

☉ enters ♋ 23 day, at 4 h. 35 m. Morn.

1	19	Tu	Camb. Commenc.	Oppressions and vexations are;
2	20	W	Visita. of B. V. Mary	Trin. Term ends. Dog d. b.
3	21	Th		These to avoid, a statesman wife,
4	22	F	Transl. of St. Martin	Cambridge Term ends.
5	23	S	[Midsum. d. O. S.	Should strive some method to devise.
6	24	E	4th Sund. af. Trin.	And not to lay them on desire,
7	25	M		Except necessity require.
8	26	Tu		And tho' behind the curtain, we
9	27	W		Poor folks, can never hope to see.
10	28	Th		It much behoves all those that do,
11	29	F		To strive to be thought wise and true
12	30	S		Left needless burdens laying on,
13	July	E	5th Sund. aft. Trin.	In vain they moan for credit gone.
14	2	M	Oxford A&.	And to their country, then be lost
15	3	Tu	Swithin	Their service, when it needs it most.
16	4	W		We all are very well aware,
17	5	Th		That needful burdens we must bear;
18	6	F		And on whatever they are laid,
19	7	S	Oxford Term ends	Cash must be had, and taxes paid.
20	8	E	6th Sund. aft. Trin.	'Tis necessary, we all know,
21	9	M		To disappoint a treacherous foe,
22	10	Tu	Magdalen	That we, it is both right and fit,
23	11	W		Margaret
24	12	Th		To our own government submit,
25	13	F	St. James	Our parliament and our good king,
26	14	S	Anne	We trust, would not do any thing,
27	15	E	7th Sund. aft. Trin.	But what they thought was for our
28	16	M		good,
29	17	Tu		Let not their mandates be withstood.
30	18	W		Left our prosperity and peace,
31	19	Th		At home thereby for ever cease.
				Paying what we all well are able,
				Nor act like frogs in the old fable.
				Which after <i>Phœdrus</i> , I'll rehearse
				For your amusement in short verse.

Observations in JULY.

M	Clock
D.	aft. Sun.
1	3 20"
6	4 14
11	4 59
16	5 34
21	5 57
26	6 6

Now I would this wise observation make,
On those that make their hay with prong and rake;
They need not stoop so low as those whose hands,
Are forc'd to spread it thin upon the lands:
Tho' these make the best hay, 'tis said by many,
A pennyworth of ease is worth a penny.

III	VIII	morn.	9	Because his	and forgotten in practice. Because
246	14	0 13	10	trusty friend	saying is as much easier than doing,
347	13	0 31	11	The Devil,	as promising is than performing.
447	13	0 58	12	Is ever ready	Liars and promisers have short me-
548	12	D rises	13	to all evil,	memories, 'tis said, though no class
649	11	9 a. 2	F	To tempt	of men have greater need of long
749	11	9 41	15	him, and	and good ones. For that promises,
850	10	10 6	16	throw every	like spice cakes, were made to be
951	9	10 24	17	bait,	broken, though false in theory, is
1052	8	10 38	18	Alluring to	true in practice, the way of the
1153	7	10 50	19	his empty	world seems as if made to verify.
1254	6	11 0	20	pate.	See you a man that makes a con-
1355	5	11 11	21	Of this most	scientious matter of all that he says
1456	4	11 22	22	certainly the	and does, put down his name on a
1557	3	11 37	23	elf,	blank leaf of your pocket-book,
1658	2	11 56	24	Is guilty, he	you need not have the least fear
1759	1	morn.	25	destroys	that it will be too soon filled with
18IV	VII	0 21	26	himself.	such memorandums. Honesty is
19 2	58	0 57	27	And sure	said to be the best policy, but when
20 3	57	1 46	28	self murder	weighed in the balances, it is too
21 4	56	D sets	N	in one's	often found wanting: and policy
22 5	55	8 a 51	1	prime,	is worn thread bare, and like an
23 7	53	9 9	2	Is a most	old coat, it is too thin to keep a
24 8	52	9 26	3	horrid hell-	man warm in winter. However,
25 10	50	9 39	4	ish crime!	something like the coat of honesty,
26 11	49	9 50	5	Sach tyrants	is forced to be worn, for it is no
27 12	48	10 3	6	Evil Habits	policy to walk stark naked.
28 14	46	10 16	7	are,	An honest semblance must be made,
29 15	45	10 33	8	And so the	It is the policy of trade.
30 17	43	10 55	9	precious soul	Open and barefaced knavery
31 18	42	11 28	10	ensnare,	rarely serves a man's turn; it is
				Harden'd by	under the contrary appearance that
				time they're	it uses to perform its feats, and
				found to	though the practice be cheat who
				grow,	cheat can, this is not the watch
				And closer	word given out every night and
				stick and	morning. But fair speaking, open
				closer, so	dealing, cheaper much than it can

AUGUST hath xxxi Days.					M D	☉ Decl. North.
Full Moon	4	} Day at {	10 ho. 39 m.	After.	1	18 3
Last Quarter	12		10 43	Morn.	6	16 44
New Moon	20		10 17	Morn.	11	15 18
First Quarter	27		0 2	After.	16	13 46
☉ enters ♍ 23 day, at 10 ho. 59 m. Morn.					21	12 8
					26	10 26
1	20	F	Lammas Day	That so you may avoid distress, And of two evils chuse the less.		
2	21	S		While Athens stood, so fam'd of old, For just and equal laws, we're told,		
3	22	E	8th Sund. aft. Trin.	How saucy liberty disturb'd The state and all restraints uncurb'd.		
4	23	M		Parties and different factions rose, Name of Jesus.		
5	24	Tu		Conspiring, prov'd their country's foes.		
6	25	W	Transfiguration	Lawrence		
7	26	Th	Prs. Amelia b. 1783	1737. Dog Days end.		
8	27	F		Till <i>Pissistratus</i> , as he pleas'd Did, on the citadel he seiz'd.		
9	28	S		And all sorts in subjection kept: And when the Athenians all wept,		
10	29	E	9th Sund. aft. Trin.	Their servitude so hard and sad; Not that he cruel was or bad,		
11	30	M	Ds. of Brunswick b	But being unaccustom'd quite To burdens, they thought none were light,		
12	31	Tu	Pr. of Wales b. 1762	And when they to complain made bold,		
13	Aug.	W	Old Stile Lam. d.	Æsop the following fable told: Of wandering where they pleas'd, the frogs,		
14	2	Th		St. Bartholomew		
15	3	F	Assum. of B. V. M.	Amongst the fens, and marshy bogs, Grown tir'd; with clamor great, king		
16	4	S	D. of York b. 1763	Desire of Jove, who might them bring Under due order, and restraint,		
17	5	E	10th Sun. aft. Trin.	That so there might be no complaint When swimming one above another, Nor any discompose his brother.		
18	6	M				
19	7	Tu				
20	8	W				
21	9	Th	D. of Clar. b. 1765			
22	10	F				
23	11	S				
24	12	E	11th Sun. aft. Trin.			
25	13	M				
26	14	Tu				
27	15	W				
28	16	Th	Augustine of H.			
29	17	F	St. John Bap. Behe.			
30	18	S				
31	19	E	12th Sun. aft. Trin.			

Observations in August.

M	Clock
D	bef. ☉

Let all men those wise observations mind,
Nor any woman fail to be inclin'd
To follow my advice, which is that all
Old, young, tag, rag and bobtail, big and small,
Themselves, if able, to the fields betake,
For hungry Winter, to provision make.

1	5 ^h 56 ^m
6	5 51
11	4 51
16	3 58
21	2 53
26	1 35

1	IV	VII	morn.	11	That to get	now be afforded, it will sure enough	
2	22	38	0	18	12	riddance of	be dearer, indeed it was not mine
3	23	37	D	rises	13	them quite,	for the money, and such like, are
4	25	35	8	a	5	Like wash-	the ambiguous phrases; they are
5	26	34	8	26	15	ing is	the bells on which changes are daily
6	28	32	8	41	16	The Ethiop	rung in all the shops of this trading
7	30	30	8	54	17	white.	land, from the dealers in tripes and
8	31	29	9	6	18	Nor of them	trullibubs, sausages and black-pud-
9	33	27	9	17	19	any can get	dings, to the spruce milleners and
10	35	25	9	27	20	clearance,	drapers. All call themselves fair
11	37	23	9	42	21	Without	dealers, but take special care not
12	38	22	10	0	22	long length	to starve their families by dealing
13	40	20	10	22	23	of perfeve-	over fairly. All are upon the watch
14	42	18	10	53	24	rance,	and catch for customers, observing
15	44	16	11	39	25	To be deli-	one another's shops with the eyes
16	45	15	morn.	26	26	ver'd from	of <i>Argus</i> , and begrudging every
17	47	13	0	36	27	their chain,	penny that goes beside them. Live
18	49	11	1	46	28	and strive	and let live, cries old Gripus; the
19	51	9	D	sets.	29	again.	first he takes special care of; as to
20	53	7	7	a	36	Tom Fool.	the latter, it is only a word in
21	54	6	7	49	1	Dick Franks	course. He lets others live, be-
22	56	4	8	2	2	Old Hemsley	cause he cannot hinder it, though
23	58	2	8	14	3	D. Kingston	at the same time he uses his best
24	V	VI	8	27	4	Gent. Brett	endeavours to starve them all to
25	2	58	8	42	5	T. Lockwood	death, nor cares who sinks so he
26	4	56	9	3	6	J. Lockwood	can but swim. Believing that the
27	6	54	9	32	7	Bett Franks	world was made for him and him
28	8	52	10	15	8	Blue Hen.	only, self is his hod, and self his
29	9	51	11	15	9	Dick Jack-	god, being the one that he loves,
30	11	49	morn.	10	10	son of Beg-	as it is his duty to do, with all his
31	13	47	0	34	11	garley.	heart, with all his mind, with all
						Soft Old B.	his soul, and with all his strength.
						Toss Pott.	As to loving his neighbour as him-
						Gingle-	self, that is another affair; 'tis
						[brains	quite another man's matter; 'tis
							therefore easily forgotten, and com-
							monly forgot. For what trades-
							man would be at the pains to re-

SEPTEMBER hath xxx Days.

M D Decl. North.

Full Moon	3	} Day at {	8 ho. 40 m.	Morn.	1	8° 18'	
Last Quarter	11		5	7	Morn.	6	6 27
New Moon	18		10	3	After.	11	4 34
First Quarter	25		5	38	After.	16	2 39
☉ enters = 23 day, at 7 ho. 31 m. Morn.					21	0 42	
					26	Sou. 51	

1	20	M	Giles	The father of the gods then, laughing
2	21	Tu	Lond. burnt 1666,	loud,
3	22	W	(O.S.	Threw down a little log among the
4	23	Th		croud.
5	24	F		The noise and motion whereof made,
6	25	S		All <i>frogland</i> terribly afraid.
7	26	E	13th Sun. aft. Trin.	Falling from such an height, the wood
8	27	M	Nativ. of B. V. M.	Enurachus
9	28	Tu		Sunk deep, and stuck fast in the mud.
10	29	W		But as it overlong there laid,
11	30	Th		At last a frog popp'd out the head,
12	31	F		Boldly, but silently withal,
13	Sept.	S		The king explores, then dares to call
14	2	E	14th Sun. aft. Trin.	The rest, that sunk were in the lake,
15	3	M		Them to convince of their mistake.
16	4	Tu		Holy Cross
17	5	W	Lambert. Emb. W.	Safely in ignorance they'd lain,
18	6	Th		This frog was surely some Tom Pain,
19	7	F		Who, bold in mischief, will be doing
20	8	S		What will himself and others ruin.
21	9	E	15th Sun. aft. Trin.	The pavid frogs their fear lay bye,
22	10	M	K. G. III. cr. 1761	And all the log to swim to try.
23	11	Tu		Then contumeliously besmear it,
24	12	W		St. Matthew
25	13	Th	Old Holyrood	And make it stink so none can bear
26	14	F	St. Cyprian	it,
27	15	S		Which done, undoubting of his love,
28	16	E	16th Sun. aft. Trin.	Again they prayers put up to Jove,
29	17	M	St. Michael. Ds.	To beg of him another king,
30	18	Tu	Jerome	Instead of this poor useless thing.
				Jove therefore sent them down an eel,
				Whose all devouring jaw they feel.
				Wirtem. born 1766.

Observations in SEPTEMBER.

M	Clock
D	aft. ☉

The days decline in length, so pray remember
Harder to work, for it is now September;
And probably the harvest is not in,
To idle in the field be is a sin:
So lay to lads and lasses, for I'm told,
He that not work shall have but little gold.

1	0' 10"
6	1 47
11	3 49
16	5 13
21	7 58
26	8 41

V	VI	2 m	2	12	It is the part	member what he gets no money
17	43	D rises	13	of Gingle-	by? Gain!—all the world for gain	
19	41	7 a 6	F	brains,	—but who is it then, that all the	
21	39	7 19	15	To have his	world are to gain by? This is a	
23	37	7 30	16	labour for	strange out of the way question.	
25	35	7 42	17	his pains.	How is it possible that any man in	
27	33	7 55	18	And it be-	the world, or out of the world,	
29	31	8 13	19	longs to tofs-	should think himself concerned to	
31	29	8 32	20	pot Bill,	answer it? And what is nobody's	
32	28	8 50	21	New drink	concern, who would trouble their	
34	26	9 38	22	like any	heads about? These two latter	
36	24	10 29	23	swine to	questions answer themselves, and	
38	22	11 33	24	swill.	shew the reason why none care to	
40	20	morn.	25	And it be-	answer the first, or give themselves	
42	18	0 47	26	longs	any kind of trouble in considering	
44	16	2 7	27	Old Sara	its. A thing that might hinder	
46	14	3 29	28	Hart,	simple ones from loving simplicity,	
48	12	D sets	N	To see the	and fools from hating knowledge,	
50	10	6 a 29	1	bottom of	cannot be the business of either the	
52	8	6 42	2	the quart,	one or the other to consider. And	
54	6	6 57	3	And, strive	since such might be the consequence	
56	4	7 17	4	with all her	of a proper answer to this question,	
58	2	7 44	5	I might, to	no wonder if madmen and fools	
I	V	8 20	6	pour	never trouble their precious heads	
2	58	9 16	7	The gallon	about it.	
4	56	10 29	8	down within	The question however puts me	
6	54	11 51	9	the hour:	in mind of what I have formerly	
8	52	morn.	10	And then to	read in <i>Xenophon</i> on the <i>Memorabilia</i>	
10	50	1 19	11	tell as many	of <i>Socrates</i> : the latter part of the	
12	48	2 44	12	lyes,	address of the goddess of <i>virtue</i> to	
				As might a	<i>Hercules</i> .	
				Dragoman	"My conversation is with the	
				surprize.	gods and with good men: and there	
				When swal	is nothing excellent performed by	
				lowing	either, without my influence. I	
				enough of	am respected above all things by	
				mutton,	the gods, and by the best of mor-	
					tals; and it is just I should. I am	

OCTOBER hath xxxi Days.

M	D	Decl. North.
1	3° 11'	
6	5 7	
11	7 2	
16	8 54	
21	10 43	
26	12 28	

Full Moon	2	} Day. {	9 h. 46 m.	After.
Last Quarter	11		0 11	Morn.
New Moon	18		9 12	Morn.
First Quarter	25		0 49	Morn.

☉ enters m 23 day, at 3 ho. 34 m. After.

1	19	W	Remigius Bp.	In vain from slaughter strive to fly,
2	20	Th		Nor do they even dare to cry.
3	21	F		But Mercury, by stealth, they got
4	22	S		To tell Jove of their grievous lot.
5	23	B	17th Sun. aft. Trin.	All two-legg'd animals, says he,
6	24	M	Faith	Will ever discontented be;
7	25	Tu		They would not have the king I sent
8	26	W		them,
9	27	Th	St. Denys	Tho' good, and for blessing meant
10	28	F	Ox. & Cam. T. beg.	them.
11	29	S	Old Michaelmas	And therefore, justly they shall feel
12	30	E	18th Sun. aft. Trin.	The vengeance of this tyrant eel.
13	Oct. 1	M	Trans. K. Ed. Conf.	Be caution'd then by Æsop grave,
14	2	Tu		My friends bear the good king you
15	3	W		have.
16	4	Th		Now, tho' so wisely spoke the sage,
17	5	F	Etheldreda Virg.	He could not rule an iron age,
18	6	S	St. Luke. Evang.	Grown headstrong, they put down their
19	7	E	19th Sun. aft. Trin.	king
20	8	M		So mild and kind, and thereby sling
21	9	Tu		Themselves, in an ill omen'd hour,
22	10	W		And their poor country, in the power
23	11	Th		Of thirty cruel tyrants. These,
24	12	F		For who can th' rty tyrants please?
25	13	S	K. Geo. III. Acces.	Proscrib'd and murder'd bad and good.
26	14	B	20th Sun. aft. Trin.	And did, in short, whate'er they
27	15	M		wou'd.
28	16	Tu	St Simon & St Jude.	The wretched people groan'd and
29	17	W		fear'd,
30	18	Th		
31	19	F		

1760. Crispin.

K. Geo. III. Proc.

So to complain as to be heard.

If more you wish to know of these,
Read *Xenophon* on *Socrates*.

Observations in OCTOBER.

M	D	Clock	bef. ☉
1	10	19	11
6	11	51	
11	13	12	
16	14	20	
21	15	15	
26	15	52	

The season of rejoicing this is found,
And every rural board's with plenty crown'd;
Be thankful for these blessings, and keep sober,
For shameful 'tis to tell, how each October
More drunkenness, more gluttony and pride
Is seen, than in all other months beside.

1	10	19	11
6	11	51	
11	13	12	
16	14	20	
21	15	15	
26	15	52	

VI	V	D	files	13	Him to de-	an agreeable companion to the ar-
16	44	5	a 46	F	nominate a	tizan; a faithful security to mas-
18	42	5	58	15	glutton.	ters of families; a kind assistant to
20	40	6	8	16	A Patriot	servants; an useful associate in the
22	38	6	24	17	is Old Sall,	arts of peace; a faithful ally in the
24	36	6	43	18	and tries	labours of war; and the best uniter
26	34	7	8	19	With all her	of all friendships. My votaries too
28	32	7	41	20	might to	enjoy a pleasure in every thing they
29	31	8	27	21	help excise.	either eat or drink, even without
31	29	9	25	22	And if she	having laboured for it; because
33	27	10	35	23	does not help	they wait for the demand of their
35	25	11	52	24	it more,	appetites. Their sleep is sweeter
37	23	morn.		25	It is because	than that of the indolent and un-
39	21	1	11	26	Old Sall is	active: and they are neither over-
41	19	2	31	27	poor.	burdened with it, when they are
43	17	3	54	28	Or a full	awake; nor do they for the sake of
45	15	D sets		29	hogthead	it, omit the necessary duties of life.
47	13	5 a 9		N	could she get	My young men have the pleasure
49	11	5	27	1	it	of being praised by those who are
51	9	5	50	2	To drink,	in years; and those who are in
53	7	6	24	3	she would	years, of being honoured by those
55	5	7	15	4	full sorely	who are young. They look back
56	4	8	24	5	1 set it.	with comfort on their past actions,
58	2	9	46	6	But now I	and delight themselves in their pre-
VII	IV	11	12	7	hold it the	sent employments. By my means
2	58	morn.		8	best way,	they are favoured by the gods, be-
4	56	0	39	9	Since no-	loved by their friends, and ho-
6	54	1	59	10	thing better	noured by their country: and when
8	52	3	16	11	I can say;	the appointed period of their lives
9	51	4	32	12	And bad	is come, they are not lost in a
11	49	5	47	13	enough this	dishonourable oblivion, but live and
					is I own,	flourish in the praises of mankind,
					Her there-	even to the latest posterity. Thus,
					fore now I'll	my dear <i>Hercules</i> ! who art de-
					let alone.	scended of divine ancestors! you
					And to poor	may acquire by virtuous toil and
					soft Old B.	industry, this most desirable state
					proceed,	of perfect happiness."

2501

NOVEMBER hath xxx Days.

M	Decl.
D	South.

Full Moon	1	} Day	{	1 ho. 59 m.	After.	
Last Quarter	9			6	38	After.
New Moon	16			7	50	After.
First Quarter	23			10	45	Morn.

1	14° 27"
6	16 1
11	17 27
16	18 46
21	19 57
26	20 58

☉ enters ♈ 22 day, at 11 ho. 51 m. Morn.

1	20	S	All Saints.	Let all beware of foolish notions,
2	21	E	21st Sun. aft. Trin.	Duke of Kent born, 1767.
3	22	M	Prs. Soph. b. 1777.	On mor. of All So. 1 ret.
4	23	Tu	K. William landed	That tend to popular commotions;
5	24	W	P. Plot 1605. O. S.	For it is scarcely to be thought,
6	25	Th	Leon. Mich. Pr. b.	What ills into the world they've
7	26	F		brought.
8	27	S	Prs. Aug. Sophia b.	The love of novelty bewitches,
9	28	E	22d Sun. aft. Trin.	Ld. Mayor's Day at Lond.
10	29	M		The base and bad all long for riches,
11	30	Tu	St. Martin.	And that they may their wish obtain,
12	31	W	On mor. of St. M. 2r.	Camb. Term div.
13	Nov.	Th	Britius.	No wonder if the owner's slain.
14	2	F		Which done mistakenly they think,
15	3	S	Machutus	To flourish by ill-gotten chink.
16	4	E	23d Sun. aft. Trin.	Another, stronger found than they,
17	5	M	Hugh, Bp. of Lin.	It filches from them all away.
18	6	Tu	In 8d. of S. Mart. 3r.	And he too, being mean and base,
19	7	W		Soon finds himself in the same case.
20	8	Th	Edm. K. and Mar.	Some cunningly indeed contrive,
21	9	F		The honey suck, and starve the hive.
22	10	S	Cecilia	Yet heavy vengeance, soon or late,
23	11	E	24th Sun. aft. Trin.	Will fall on every worthless pate.
24	12	M		Who finds the proverb true, harm
25	13	Tu	D. of Glo. b. 1743	watch,
26	14	W		St. Clem. Old St. Mart.
27	15	Th		watch,
28	16	F	Mich. Term ends.	Cath. 15 d. of St. M. 4 ret,
29	17	S		Commonly follow'd by harm catch.
30	18	E	Adv. Sund. St. An-	And he that strives to others ruin,
			drew.	Oft does it to his own undoing.
				The secret snarers too are said,
				To be caught by the snares they've
				laid.

Observations in NOVEMBER.

M	Clock
D	aft. ☉
1	16 14
6	16 10
11	15 46
16	14 59
21	13 51
26	12 24

And now this dismal month November's here,
The roads are bad, unwholesome is the air,
Causing diseases dire and melancholy,
Reflecting on past wickedness and folly;
And would their doing so but make men wise,
Even from this mopishness would blessings rise.

VII	IV	D	rites	F	Who is a	So much for <i>Xenophon</i> and <i>Socrates</i> .
1	15	45	4 a	51	15	Hence I collect this useful
2	17	43	5	12	16	lesson from the heathen philosophy,
3	18	42	5	42	17	that by the practice of virtue all
4	20	40	6	24	18	the world are gainers. Even inde-
5	22	38	7	18	19	pendent of the most momentous
6	24	36	8	23	20	consideration of a future rewarder.
7	25	35	9	34	21	But it is the mention of him how-
8	27	33	10	51	22	ever, that is the only proper an-
9	29	31	morn.	23	23	swer to the question. For christi-
10	30	30	0	9	24	anity is the only true and proper
11	32	28	1	26	25	philosophy. And even that of the
12	33	27	2	48	26	heathens, we see, had very little
13	35	25	4	12	27	agreement with what is called close-
14	37	23	5	40	28	sifiedness. Self rhymes well with
15	38	22	D	iets.	N	pelf, as well as it the latter were
16	40	20	4 a	17	1	only a cant word invented on pur-
17	41	19	5	1	2	pose to gingle with the former. It
18	42	18	6	5	3	must certainly be so, because gin-
19	44	16	7	25	4	gle is such a well-known and ad-
20	45	15	8	55	5	mired property of pelf, delightful
21	47	13	10	22	6	to the ears, and pleasing to the
22	48	12	11	45	7	mind.
23	49	11	morn.	8	8	Gingle of gold, all-potent gold!
24	51	9	1	3	9	How pleasing 'tis to young and old!
25	52	8	2	18	10	When plenty they can get.
26	53	7	3	31	11	But when, alas, they left have none,
27	54	6	4	46	12	And all their pow' of getting's gone,
28	55	5	5	59	13	How they repine and fret!
29	56	4	7	13	14	The <i>auri fames</i> , or insatiable de-
30						sire of riches, is, without doubt,
						an incurable species of madness;
						and among all the nostrums for
						diseases, none is found for this.
						Every newspaper teems with ad-
						vertisements of never failing reme-
						dies: even the hydrophobia or ca-
						nine madness, has its specifics, and

DECEMBER hath xxxi Days.

M	Decl.
D	South.

Full Moon	1	} Day at	8 h.	24 m.	Morn.	1	21° 50"
Last Quarter	9		11	14	Morn.	6	22 31
New Moon	16		6	5	Morn.	11	23 2
First Quarter	23		0	17	Morn.	16	23 20
Full Moon	31		3	37	Morn.	21	23 27
☉ enters ♍ 22d day, at 0 ho. 15 m. Morn.						26	23 23

1	19	M		Such are the mischiefs and confusion,
2	20	Tu		That rise from popular delusion.
3	21	W		Let loose, 'tis such a monster fell,
4	22	Th		No pow'r on earth its rage can quell.
5	23	F		Then let us sit, cool and sedate,
6	24	S	Nicholas	Contented with our present state;
7	25	E	2d Sund. in Advent	Knowing that for the best is meant,
8	26	M	Conc. of Vir. Mary	Whate'er kind Providence has sent.
9	27	Tu		That from the evils, which we see
10	28	W		Around us, we may still be free.
11	29	Th		Let quietness our actions guide,
12	30	F		And each enjoy his own fire-side.
13	Dec. 1	S	Lucy, V. M.	Of treachery and fell commotion,
14	2	E	3d Sund. in Advent	Let us avoid the bitter potion.
15	3	M		The taxes hard are to be borne,
16	4	Tu	O Sapientia! Cam.	But yet our hope is not forlorn.
17	5	W	Oxford Term ends	Of love and unity the bond
18	6	Th	Ember Week	Let's hold, no cause we've to despond.
19	7	F		Term ends.
20	8	S		Still trust the same Almighty power,
21	9	E	4th Sun. in Advent	That us upheld has to this hour,
22	10	M	Shortest Day	Will out of his paternal care,
23	11	Tu		Thankless and worthless as we are,
24	12	W		St. Thomas.
25	13	Th	Christmas Day	Continue his protecting arm
26	14	F	St. Stephen	To stretch, and guard us from all
27	15	S	St. John Ev.	harm,
28	16	E	1st Sun. aft. Christ.	Our deadly foes aim at us, and
29	17	M		Ever with plenty bless our land.
30	18	Tu		And may our piety and love,
31	19	W	Silvester	Answer these blessings from above.
				Innocents.

Observations in DECEMBER.

M	D	Clock	aft. ☉
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That time flies on with wings of lead,
It is by foolish people said;
Denoting slowness. But the wise
Well know full hastily he flies;
Fe this truth then at least attended,
The century and year are ended.

1	10	39	11
6	8	38	
11	6	24	
16	4	0	
21	1	30	
26	bef.	59	

VII	IV	D rises		F		
2	58	2	4 a	16	16	And few to
3	59	1	5	5	17	answer ex-
4	VIII	III	6	5	18	pectation,
5	1	59	7	13	19	Are ever
6	2	58	8	29	20	found in any
7	3	57	9	44	21	station.
8	3	57	11	0	22	Goodness is
9	4	56	morn.	23	23	what we all
10	5	55	0	16	24	much want,
11	5	55	1	35	25	'Tis a com-
12	6	54	2	57	26	modity most
13	7	53	4	25	27	scant;
14	7	53	5	59	28	In value it is
15	7	53	D sets	29	29	high and
16	8	52	3 a	31	N	dear,
17	8	52	4	45	1	Because it is
18	8	52	6	14	2	so very rare;
19	8	52	7	45	3	Tho' care-
20	8	52	9	14	4	fully we
21	8	52	10	37	5	search
22	8	52	11	56	6	around,
23	8	52	morn.	7	7	No plenty of
24	8	52	1	9	8	it can be
25	7	53	2	22	9	found.
26	7	53	3	37	10	In crouded
27	7	53	4	50	11	cities oft
28	6	54	6	3	12	with pain
29	6	54	7	10	13	'Tis sought,
30	6	54	D rises	14	14	and often
31	5	55	3 a	46	F	sought in

never failing antidotes; but those
for the golden madness, I never
yet saw advertised; it is therefore
come into my sapient head, that it
must be because the inventors and
venders of all newspaper nostrums,
are themselves possessed with this
devil of covetousness; and Satan,
you know, cannot cast out Satan,
for how should then his kingdom
stand? And that the Old Dragon
has a foot in the business, we have
the authority of high antiquity for
asserting. Witness the Old Fable
of Phœdrus, of the Wolf and Dra-
gon, the purport of which, he says,
is to shew that the covetous man
is the keeper and not master of his
fortune.
A wolf, who proper bed had none,
Dug up the earth to make her one
To hide her cubs, deep rooting:
- when
She came down to the Dragon's den.
Who there his hidden treasures kept,
And ever watch'd, but never slept.
On seeing him, I pray, says she,
For my imprudence pardon me;
As gold, you must see very plain,
To me is useless quite and vain,
Pray tell me, for you sure can do't,
Of all this labour, what's the fruit?
What mighty good can here be
found,
That sleepless, you live under-
ground?
None, he replies, but from above,
To me allotted 'tis by Jove.

A TABLE of Terms and their Returns. 1800.

Very necessary for all those who are so unfortunate as to be obliged to go to Law.

Hilary Term begins Jan. 23, ends Feb. 12.

Returns or Effoign Days.	Ex.	Ret.	Ap.	W. D.
On the Octave of St. Hillary, -	Jan. 20	21	22	23 Thurs.
In 15 days from the day of St. Hillary,	27	28	29	30 Thurs.
On the Mor. of the Purif. B. V. M.	Feb. 3	4	5	6 Thurs.
On the Octave of the Purif. B. V. M.	9	10	11	12 Wedn.

Easter Term begins April 30, ends May 26.

In 15 Days after Easter - - -	Apr. 27	28	29	30 Wedn.
In 3 weeks from Easter day -	May 4	5	6	7 Wedn.
In 1 Month from Easter day -	11	12	13	14 Wedn.
In 5 Weeks from Easter day -	18	19	20	21 Wedn.
On the Morrow of the Ascension	23	24	25	26 Mond.

Trinity Term begins June 13, ends July 2.

On the morrow of the Holy Trinity -	June 9	10	11	13 Friday
On the Octave of the Holy Trinity	15	16	17	18 Wedn.
In 15 Days from the Holy Trinity	22	23	24	25 Wedn.
In 3 Weeks from the Holy Trin.	29	30	1	2 Wedn.

Michaelmas Term begins Nov. 6, ends Nov. 28.

On the morrow of All Souls, -	Nov. 3	4	5	6 Thurs.
On the morrow of St. Martin, -	12	13	14	15 Satur.
On the Octave of St. Martin, -	18	19	20	21 Friday
In 15 Days of St. Martin, -	25	26	27	28 Friday

N. B. No sittings in Westminster-hall on Candlemas Day, Ascension Day, and Midsummer Day.

The Exchequer opens eight days before any Term begins, except Trinity, before which it opens but four days.

Note, That the first and last days of every Term, are the first and last days of appearance.

When Lawyers cease perverting Laws, | Perverting what is just and clear,
And in wise Statutes finding flaws, | The last great Judgment will be near.

POOR ROBIN,

1800.

PART THE SECOND.

Containing as much Astrology as is necessary for a Performance of this Kind, and no more than the Truth; which gives it by much the Preference to all other annual Prognostications: with such Tables and Observations as (added to the First Part) are highly useful to all Astronomers, Astrologers, Accomptants, Chronologers, and Politicians.

Golden Number 15 | Cycle of the Sun 17 | Dominical Letter E.
The Epact - 4 | Roman Indiction 3

ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS.

PLANETS.

- ☉ The Sun.
- ☾ The Moon.
- ☿ Mercury.
- ♀ Venus.
- ♂ Mars.
- ♃ Jupiter.
- ♄ Saturn.
- ♌ Ascending Node.
- ♍ Descending Node.
- ♊ Conjunction.
- ♋ Opposition.

SIGNS of the ZODIAC.

- ♈ Aries.
- ♉ Taurus.
- ♊ Gemini,
- ♋ Cancer.
- ♌ Leo.
- ♍ Virgo.
- ♎ Libra.
- ♏ Scorpio.
- ♐ Sagittarius.
- ♑ Capricorn.
- ♒ Aquarius. ♋ Pisces.

THE ANATOMY.



*A correct TABLE of the MOON'S SOUTHING calculated
one who has any thing to do with*

M.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 a 6	5 a 34	4 a 13	5 a 29	6 a 5	7 a 9
2	5 46	6 18	4 59	6 23	6 55	7 56
3	6 26	7 5	5 47	7 16	7 44	8 44
4	7 6	7 55	6 38	8 8	8 31	9 37
5	7 48	8 47	7 32	8 59	9 19	10 34
6	8 33	9 41	8 26	9 49	10 8	11 37
7	9 20	10 36	9 20	10 37	11 0	Morn.
8	10 11	11 29	10 13	11 27	11 56	0 42
9	11 4	Morn.	11 3	Morn.	Morn.	1 49
10	11 58	0 21	11 53	0 18	0 57	2 52
11	Morn.	1 10	Morn.	1 12	2 1	3 50
12	0 52	1 58	0 42	2 10	3 7	4 42
13	1 43	2 46	1 32	3 10	4 11	5 29
14	2 33	3 34	2 23	4 14	5 10	6 13
15	3 20	4 24	3 16	5 17	6 4	6 54
16	4 7	5 18	4 13	6 18	6 52	7 34
17	4 53	6 14	5 14	7 13	7 37	8 15
18	5 41	7 14	6 15	8 5	8 19	8 57
19	6 31	8 15	7 16	8 51	8 59	9 41
20	7 25	9 15	8 14	9 35	9 39	10 28
21	8 23	10 13	9 9	10 16	10 20	11 18
22	9 25	11 7	9 59	10 57	11 3	Aft. 9
23	10 27	11 56	10 45	11 37	11 48	1 1
24	11 28	Aft. 42	11 28	Aft. 19	Aft. 36	1 53
25	Aft. 25	1 25	Aft. 10	1 3	1 26	2 42
26	1 18	2 7	0 51	1 50	2 18	3 30
27	2 6	2 48	1 32	2 29	3 10	4 16
28	2 50	3 30	2 15	3 30	4 1	5 0
29	3 31		3 0	4 22	4 50	5 45
30	4 12		3 48	5 14	5 37	6 31
31	4 52		4 37		6 23	

for the YEAR of our LORD, 1800, highly necessary for every
 bet either by Land or Water.

M.	July.		August.		Sept.		Octob.		Nov.		Dec.	
	D.	H. M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	7	2 20	9	2 2	10	2 50	11	2 22	Morn.		Morn.	
2	8	13	10	6	11	47	Morn.		0	16	0	30
3	9	11	11	10	Morn.		0	5	1	2	1	20
4	10	14	Morn.		0	34	0	48	1	50	2	11
5	11	21	0	9	1	19	1	32	2	40	3	1
6	Morn.		1	3	2	2	2	17	3	31	3	49
7	0	27	1	51	2	45	3	4	4	23	4	36
8	1	29	2	27	3	29	3	53	5	13	5	20
9	2	25	3	20	4	15	4	44	6	1	6	3
10	3	16	4	2	5	2	5	35	6	48	6	47
11	4	1	4	44	5	52	6	27	7	34	7	31
12	4	45	5	28	6	44	7	18	8	18	8	18
13	5	26	6	14	7	36	8	7	9	4	9	10
14	6	7	7	2	8	28	8	55	9	52	10	7
15	6	49	7	53	9	19	9	42	10	42	11	9
16	7	33	8	45	10	9	10	28	11	38	Aft.	
17	8	19	9	38	10	57	11	16	Aft.		38	1
18	9	7	10	30	11	44	Aft.		5	1	43	2
19	9	59	11	21	Aft.		31	0	58	2	50	3
20	10	51	Aft.		9	1	18	1	56	3	54	4
21	11	44	0	56	2	8	2	58	4	54	5	6
22	Aft.		34	1	42	3	2	4	2	5	48	5
23	1	24	2	28	4	0	5	5	6	37	6	32
24	2	11	3	15	5	0	6	6	7	21	7	13
25	2	56	4	4	6	3	7	2	8	4	7	56
26	3	41	4	58	7	5	7	54	8	45	8	39
27	4	26	5	56	8	4	8	41	9	27	9	25
28	5	13	6	57	8	59	9	25	10	9	10	13
29	6	3	8	0	9	50	10	8	10	54	11	3
30	6	58	9	3	10	37	10	50	11	40	11	54
31	7	58	10	2			11	32			Morn.	

The use of the foregoing TABLE of the Moon's Southing, to find the time of High-Water, and the hour of the night.

**I. To find the time of High-Water in most parts of
E N G L A N D, &c. &c.**

Take the time of the Moon's Southing for the day proposed, and to that add the hours and minutes which stand against the place required in the following Table of sea-coasts, and the sum will be the time of High-Water at the place required on that day.

A Table of the Sea Coasts.		H. M.
Portsmouth, Queenborough, Southampton,	- -	0 00
Rochester, Winchelsea, Flushing,	- -	0 45
Downs, Gravesend, Ramkins, Guernsey,	- -	1 30
Denbigh, Bell-Isle, Holy-Isle, Downs-Road,	- -	2 15
London, Tinnmouth, Whitby, Hartlepool,	- -	3 00
Scarborough, Berwick, Flushing, Staples,	- -	3 45
Flamborough, Humber, Bridlington-Bay,	- -	4 30
Plymouth, Ramsey, Newcastle, Severn,	- -	5 15
Lynn, Fosdyke, Hull, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Cross-Keys,	6	00
Boston, Start-Point, Foulness, Bristol-Key,	- 6	45
Bridgewater, Milford-Harven, Lizard, Wintertown,	7	30
Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, the Needles,	- 8	15
Isle of Man, Orkney, Pool, South-Forland,	- 9	10
Dover, Harwich, Orfordness, Bullein,	- 10	10
Rye, Solebay, Margate-Road,	- 11	15

I. To find the hour of the night by the shadow of the moon on a sun-dial.

1. When the shadow falls precisely on the hour 12, then the time of the Moon's southing, found in the preceding table is the exact time of night. But in other cases,

2. If the shadow wants of 12, see how much it wants of it; Which time subtracted from that of the Moon's southing, leaves the time of night. *Note, You must add 12 hours to the Moon's southing, if need be.*

3. If the shadow has past 12, add the time that it has past it to the time of the Moon's southing; the sum will be the time of night required; abating 12 hours from that sum, if need be.

THE following is a Letter from a worthy Clergyman near Darentry, in Northamptonshire, a companion of the Author in his juvenile days. He calls it a *Sermon* in Verse, be that as he pleases; I am certain that he means it as a useful lecture. There is not much that is laughable, but there is a great deal of Truth in it, both generally interesting and instructive. I shall therefore give it without any further ceremony, prefixing these lines of the poet as a proper Motto.

*There is a lust in man no charm can tame,
Of loudly publishing his neighbour's shame:
On eagle's wings immortal scandals fly;
While virtuous actions are but born and die.*

TO you, Sir Robert Poor, these Lines I send,
Because I know you an old trusty friend;
A lover of your country too, and one
Whose ev'ry wish is, that things right go on:
Foe to detraction, infamy, and spite,
That utters slander black and dreads the light,
These to expose in face of open day,
That so their authors all be mended may;
For charity and truth promote we must,
And every thing we know is good and just.
But secret evil speaking is a thing,
Into the world is daily seen to bring
A multitude of mischiefs; and the loud
Reviling and reproaches of the proud
Too frequently most horrid crimes produce,
Murder, Revenge, and every foul abuse.
Things of so black a dye these, they may well
Be said to frighten even fiends in hell.
I say, Sir Robert, I to you impart
The following o'erflowings of my heart.
You know that general satire is a thing,
By which the wise have often strove to bring
Men to a sense of folly, by revealing
What's consequent to other people's feeling.
And tho' I know you love jocosse to be,
For once lay this aside, and suffer me
To fill some pages with what serious is;
For once, I hope, it can't be thought amiss.
Laugh not, nor start, old friend, at what I mention,
To give a sermon here is my intention.
But not like that you heard, when, heretofore
In, you stood peeping at a meeting door;
But such a one as never found a preacher,
In any rebaptis'd new-fangled teacher.

Had such a one it preach'd, why, surely, then,
 His *meeting-house* had prov'd a lion's den.
 For, had he not been absolutely slain,
 He ne'er a pulpit there durst mount again.
 The doctrine true, there preach'd, the heart exalts,
 Folks hate to hear, you know, of their own faults.
 That the church clergy all are fools, and blind,
 This is the cue all who would please must mind.
 That they assur'd are, and a chosen race
 Peculiar, and alone in heaven have place.
 These are the things that each new-baptist must
 Insist upon, or trampled be to dust.
 But lest I tedious be, here take, old friend,
 The sermon true, and read it to the end.

To evil speak of no man.—*Titus*, this
 To teach mankind, could never be amiss,
 With other cautions, proper to rehearse,
 In the third chapter and the second verse
 Of his *Epistle*, Paul thought fit to mention,
 And doubtless did it with the best intention,
 For since mankind their faculties must use,
 That they those faculties may not abuse,
 Their judgments they on something must employ,
 That doing this, they others don't annoy,
 There's need of caution.—On the other hand,
 When people quite regardless seem to stand
 Of what is said or thought of them, nor are
 Of the great use of a good name aware,
 Which is the precious jewel of the soul,
 And should exorbitant desires controul,
 For fear it should be lost: Since, if once gone,
 All hopes of usefulness are with it shewn.
 So, to its excellency to be blind,
 Is a sure sign of a degenerate mind,
 That lost has a most strong restraint from ill,
 To follow an ungovernable will.
 The case of such a one is full as bad
 As his, who of his words no care has had.
 In speaking farther on this subject, I
 It to divide into five parts will try.

The first, the nature of the vice to mention,
 Then of its prohibition, the extension;
 Next, let the causes of this vice be shewn,
 Fourthly, the ills and consequences known:
 Some good considerations then are added,
 That from the practice you may be dissuaded.

To evil speak of none, none to defame;
 Slander no reputation or good name.
 Detraction, is the saying any thing
 Of others, that disparagement may bring;
 Or cause reproach, and lessen reputation,
 Thus rend'ring them of less use in their station.
 And this, whether the thing thus said by you
 In detriment to them, be false or true.
 If false, and that they so are well you know,
 'Tis calumny and baseness to act so:
 And if you know it not, but take it up
 On the report of others, slander's cup
 You shew you love to drink in; hurtful this,
 And more injurious, since nought amiss
 Was by your neighbour done, yet him you serv'd
 With slander groundless, wholly undeserv'd.
 And tho' the ill you speak be true, and so
 You nothing say but what you're sure you know;
 Yet this too is the vice of defamation,
 And tends to hurt your neighbour's reputation.
 For 'tis a fault to speak the ill that's true,
 Unless necessity claims it from you;
 'Tis contrary to charity beside,
 And goodness, which should ev'ry Christian guide,
 When other's faults you needlessly divulge,
 Tho' they too openly in them indulge.

Again, 'tis evil-speaking, which the text
 Condemns in authors first, and tellers next.
 On hear-say evidence an ill report
 To spread of others, is most cruel sport:
 Because the man ill spoken of, I say,
 Is equally defam'd in either way;
 Whether you speak the evil that you know,
 Or that which others say, and you wish so.

Either of any man we evil speak
 Before his face, or else behind his back;
 The former seems more generous, but withal
 Is the great fault which we reviling call:
 As to the latter, 'tis both mean and base,
 Since back-biters are loaded with disgrace.

Lastly, if ill be said in ostentation,
 Or more obscure oblique insinuation;
 Whether downright reproach the ill convey,
 Or crafty sly condemning be the way,
 It matters not, the end is to defame;
 The manner of address will shew the aim.

Was mischief. This more dext'rous thought may be,
 But not one jot from faultiness more free :
 Oft are these smother shafts of slander found
 To give a deeper and more deadly wound.
 When people to ask questions have the way,
 And nod and wink, and hum, but nothing say,
 Or hinting what they know, if speak they durst,
 They leave, and wish you to suspect the worst.

All these, and such-like arts, tho' they seem may
 To be a tenderer and gentler way
 Of using other's reputation, will
 Be found the most malicious methods still,
 And most effectual cunning can create,
 The most vile slanders thus to propagate ;
 And by insinuating worse than's said,
 They doubts create in each unwary head,
 And make men think there's something much amiss,
 Tho' they precisely know not what it is.
 So that it matters not how slander's dress'd,
 If by it's shafts our neighbour be distress'd ;
 If he's thereby defam'd, and hurt, and vex'd,
 It is the vice forbidden in the text.

Next, of this prohibition, the extent
 Must reach no further than 'tis really meant,
 Lest it be absolutely understood,
 That we of evil men always speak good.
 This, in some cases, is nor right nor fit,
 But contrary to duty, sense, and wit.
 The cases, then, 'tis needful here to view,
 When we must speak the evil that is true.
 'Tis lawful and commendable, if we
 Be sure we are from pride and passion free,
 And only wish our neighbour to amend,
 To act the part of a true faithful friend ;
 His faults, in private, to himself disclose,
 And what advantages he gives his foes.
 If we're of rank or age thus bold to be ;
 If not, it will more prudent seem, if we
 Chuse one of more authority and years,
 Disclose to him our knowledge and our fears,
 And beg he would the useful freedom take,
 Which would us to our friend obnoxious make.
 But then, we must be sure his only end
 And wish will be, the other to amend.
 Withal, this must be done with caution great,
 Lest in his breast suspicion we create,

That

That this is not for love and kindness done,
But mingled with some passion of our own;
Reproving and reforming the pretence,
Lest railers and reproachers we commence:
And act, as it we rather meant to prove
Our own authority, than shew our love.

Again, 'tis lawful, 'tis our duty, where
Legally called upon, to witness bear
Against another's faults and crimes; but we
Impartial and unprejudic'd must be.
For giving testimony of this kind,
In due obedience to the laws that bind,
And out of rev'rence to the holy name
By which the laws are sanction'd, who can blame?
The truth, and all the truth we then must speak,
Lest we the sacred obligation break.

Another lawful cause arises hence
When absolutely needful in defence
And vindication of ourselves, if we
To publish other's faults think ourselves free.
When you your innocency must betray
Without it, other's faults reveal you may.
To hide another's shame, no charity
Requires, that you yourself defam'd should be.
And tho' a man e'er so much goodness had,
And e'er so careful not to speak what's bad,
His own good name he'd first secure, and then
Shew his concern for that of other men.
And for the world it would be well and wise,
If all men's charity thus high would rise,
And none would hurt another man's fair fame,
Excepting to preserve his own good name.

Divulge another's faults we sometimes may,
Lest a third person should be led astray;
Or, to infected be is in great danger,
From one, to whose real stamp he is a stranger.
Bad company and ill examples are
Enticing as they're hurtful, like a snare
Entangle those that small experience have.
The young and giddy from the bad to save,
By warning them of danger, is the part
Of ev'ry wise head and honest heart.

Besides these things so obvious in condition,
We are not hinder'd by this prohibition,
But that we other's well-known faults may mention
In conversation, with no bad intention.

When they're quite public, and notorious grown,
 They cannot be supposed to be unknown.
 So may we to a friend in freedom speak,
 Of a third person's ignorance or mistake;
 When we're secure no ill use will be made
 Thereof, nor any secret be betray'd.
 Provided always, we take no delight
 In speaking ill of others out of spite.
 The seldomer this is, the better still,
 Tho' without malice, or design of ill;
 To shew we take no pleasure in this sort
 Of talk, nor love to feed on ill report.
 These are the common cases, when we may
 The evil that's well-known of others say.
 So obvious they, and from exception free,
 The text to them cannot extended be.

Laying aside, then, these distinctions nice,
 Now for the roots and causes of this vice
 Of evil-speaking. 'Tis ill-nature first,
 A disposition cruel and accurst.
 By a mistake, tho' general, most unfit,
 Ill-nature passes among men for wit;
 As cunning does for wisdom, tho' they are
 Different as light from darkness, I declare.
 And tho' their semblance may the unwise entice,
 They're distant as fair virtue from foul vice.
 And hard 'tis plainer evidence to find,
 Of general bad temper in mankind;
 In nothing 'tis more evidently shown,
 Than that they're so to evil-speaking prone.
 The mouth speaks from th' abundance of the heart.
 This I on high authority impart.
 And therefore men censoriously abide,
 Inclined to the uncharitable side;
 And never better pleas'd with any sport,
 Than when they propagate some ill report,
 Or tale ridiculous about their neighbour,
 And others find to pay them for their labour;
 Who greedy drink it in with much delight,
 Altho' as false as hell, and black as night.
 But yet all are thus far by justice led,
 All hate the miscreants who such tales spread;
 And wit have to conclude, that such as those
 By all mankind esteem'd should be as foes.
 And have no doubt but they will all and some
 Serve them the same in the next place they come.

Another

Another common cause, to own most sad,
Is that so many know themselves for bad ;
And at each opportunity rejoice,
Of against others lifting up the voice
Of general slander, knowing well that they
Themselves ought to be serv'd in the same way,
Readiest to slander others, are the elves
Who feel that they no merit have themselves :
To others they'll allow none. By this thing
They all men to a level strive to bring.
All others thought they'd have as base, and try
And hope to justify themselves thereby.

Revenge and malice are another source.
When men, thro' heat and passion, take this course,
They will not then consider what is true,
But headstrong mischief out of spite they do.
They backbite others when they are aggriev'd,
Or know, or think they evil have receiv'd ;
Not much regarding, when with passion hot,
Whether the evil said be true or not.

Another cause is envy. Who can stand
Before her jaundic'd eye and iron hand ?
She, vulture-like, so greedy is of prey,
She feeds on her own vitals, people say.
Men on the good that is in others, look
With evil eye reproachfully mistook,
As if by it obscur'd were their fair fame,
Or thereby lessen'd were their own good name.
Whereas the world of goodness has great need,
And were it absent, would be poor indeed.
Yet envious men think qualities most bright
Are only fitted to obscure their light :
This makes them always ready dirt to fling,
Industriously to publish any thing,
That to a rival's prejudice may tend,
Or blast his reputation in the end.
As if they thought it would exalt their name,
To build it on another's ruin'd fame.

An idle curiosity, likewise
Impertinence are causes of this vice.
Of meddling and of talking too the itch,
About the affairs of other people, which
Can them no way concern ; they love and strive
To mix, and into other's business dive.
Are ignorant loath to seem of other's views,
Or have not heard of such important news,

As others faults and follies ; ought amiss,
That in good company heard talk of, is.
O how industrious they are ! and quick,
That they some idle stories up may pick !
Good matter of discourse, they thus gain some,
To spread in the next company they come,
That worthy of them is. This oft is done,
Not out of malice, but for wanton fun ;
Because they nothing better have to say,
And that their parts shine chiefly in that way.

For wantonness, and fool's diversion too,
'Tis often seen that men this mischief do.
So little do these people light and vain
That thus a man's fair reputation stain,
Consider this thing sacred, which the wise
Above all gold and diamonds justly prize ;
Or judge, how thinking men must be distress'd
To have this made the subject of a jest.
For, next to sporting precious life away,
What can more barbarous be, than thus to play
With men's good name and honour ? Things that are
Than life itself to prudent men more dear.

Fourthly, the ill effects I wish to show,
From this unmanly vice which always flow,
To others and ourselves. And to those first
Who're so affected by our tongues accurst.
To them we surely a great injury do,
And often 'tis high provocation too :
It always matter is of no small grief
And trouble to them, should it gain belief.
If what is said be false, without doubt this
An injury past reparation is.
And tho' we afterwards our words to eat,
That is, to call them back, endeavour ; yet
This makes but small amends, such vindication
Stops not of infamy the propagation.
It runs like wildfire, far and wide 'tis spread,
While all attempts to vindicate lie dead.
To stop the scandal fruitless the effort,
When once impressions made are of this sort.

But commonly, besides the injury,
A provocation grievous 'tis we see :
Of which we cannot know the consequence ;
What dangers and what quarrels may spring hence !
'Tis always matter of great grief at best,
To him who is by scandal robb'd of rest.

And

And Christianity, which, under heaven,
Is the best-natur'd institution given,
Forbids us in the least to wrong our brother,
Or ought to do, that may grieve one another.
More tender nothing is than a good name,
How cautiously the wise all keep the same!
How deep into the soul a wound must sink,
There given, let each good and wise man think.

The consequences of this vice, this curse,
To us, as others, are as bad, or worse.
Whoe'er is wont of others ill to speak,
His own fair character must quickly break.
And odious make himself by arts like these,
Even to those he wishes most to please.
And what our Lord says of this very thing,
We into mind should not forget to bring.
That with what measure we to others mete,
To us it shall be measur'd, upheav'd, great,
And running over. Nothing in the world
More equally, and commonly is hurl'd,
Than rend'ring ill for ill, railing for railing;
'Tis hard to say what's a more common failing.
Further than words too oft revenge proceeds,
'Tis parent of the most atrocious deeds.
Of stand'rous and reproachful speech the woes,
Both to ourselves and other folks, who knows?
It many a man has cost his precious life,
Or that of some dear brother or lov'd wife.

To say no more, now, of these mischiefs, which
Are plain as open day to poor and rich;
So mutable are all things here below,
Subject to time and chance, no man can know
Whose kindness and goodwill he ought to prize,
Or come to stand in need of e'er he dies.
So that if only to consult his ease,
Or his own safety, quietness, and peace,
He ought from evil-speaking to refrain,
And cautiously nones reputation stain.
For, says the Psalmist, he that would live long,
Must carefully from evil keep his tongue.

Most weighty the consideration is:
If we allow ourselves to speak amiss,
All our religion's nothing but pretence,
And like an empty sound devoid of sense.
For this St. James to tell us has made free;
If any man religious seem to be,

And will not bridle his unruly tongue,
 But his own heart deceives, by bias wrong
 His neighbour's reputation if he stain,
 Depend upon't, that man's religious vain.
 The slanderers and revilers, among those
 Paul puts, who are of God and man the foes.
 And by our gracious master taught are we,
 That by our words hereafter we shall be
 Condemn'd or justify'd. O! let this teach
 Us to beware of every idle speech;
 And from backbiting all our tongues refrain,
 And every word that idle is and vain.
 The wise man says, tho' e'er so secret thought,
 Surely no wickedness shall pass for nought.
 The mouth that slandereth without controul,
 Does all it can to slay the precious soul.

So, in the fifth place, let me now dissuade
 You from this dangerous, tho' common trade.
 The use of speech is the peculiar gift,
 'Tis man's prerogative, him to uplift
 Above the brute creation, and bestow'd,
 Because they weré with noble souls endow'd.
 That so we might our thoughts communicate,
 Our wants and wishes able be to state.
 This blessing we pervert, when lies we broach,
 Or utter slander, mischief, and reproach.

Of others to speak well, at least not ill,
 Must needs be a cheap kindness; as it will
 Only require our silence, for we may
 Always, when good we cannot, nothing say.
 A good word, well we know, can nothing cost,
 When by the contrary our peace is lost.

Some instances of charity we see
 May be thought chargeable; this cannot be;
 The man most covetous may still afford
 To give another man a cheap good word.
 And than this easy thing, 'tis easier still,
 But to his tongue restrain from speaking ill.

Consider too, no quality more tends
 To gain a man good-will, and many friends,
 Than when it can be truly said that he
 Is from the vice of evil-speaking free.
 Save piety and justice, nothing is
 A greater commendation thought than this,
 That known he never was, another's fame
 To blast, or publish what might prove his shame.

His hand upon his heart let each man lay,
 And how he feels, when he's so us'd, then say.
 To have all men's, at least all good men's praise
 We wish, and wisely wish must all our days;
 To have our faults conceal'd, and not proclaim'd;
 Or those things utter'd whereof we're ashamed;
 But with what face can we from men expect
 Behaviour such as we ourselves neglect?

When tempted to speak ill of others, we
 Should search within ourselves, if we be free
 From the same faults, or others of like kind,
 Withal remembering this advice to mind:
 He that without sin is cast the first stone.
 The author and occasion are well known.

Lastly, consider, it oft found will be
 To other folks as great a charity,
 The ill you know of them if you conceal,
 And not to their disparagement reveal,
 As if, in great distress and need you gave
 Them sustenance, and kept them from the grave.
 And he a man hard-hearted must be thought
 Indeed, who can't by other's needs be brought
 To give them a small alms, nor favour grant
 To those in great extremity and want.

On these considerations let us all
 In with the Psalmist's resolution fall;
 I take heed to my ways will to this end,
 That with my tongue I never may offend.
 Amending this one fault, we all should be
 Found better men, from other ills more free.
 I mean, correcting this one vice, if try'd,
 With others that to it are near ally'd,
 And which, with the same resolution, wou'd
 Corrected be, if we'd act as we shou'd;
 Owners of many virtues this would make us,
 And onwards to perfection far would take us.
 It being hardly to be thought that he,
 Whom conscientious in his words we see,
 Should not with equal care his actions guard,
 In sense of an hereafter sure reward.
 To this St. James must certainly allude
 In this wise saying, wherewith I conclude.
 Not to offend in word, if any man
 Has learn'd, and always this be practice can,
 The same's a perfect man. Then happy he,
 Who is from envy and detraction free.

Of the FOUR SEASONS of the YEAR 1800.

AND now the years revolving in regular succession have brought on this, which will close the eighteenth century. Experience, it is said, makes fools wise. But the question is when? We know he was called the wisest man who brought in wisdom personified after the manner of the east, and asking—how long ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity, and ye scorners delight in your scorning, and fools hate knowledge? I turn ye at my reproof says she. But, alas! to little purpose does she thus cry aloud, and utter her voice in the streets, for they are filled with men, and men act as if resolved to be fools. Not all the experience of past ages, nor all the sufferings of all the fools that have gone before can reclaim them. No, nor their own sufferings neither. For who ever was a fool and did not suffer for it? This all know, and allow the truth of, and therefore go and act just, as if they believed the contrary. Think not that I say this because I delight in railing, no, it is because I love truth, and that all this is true, I leave mankind to be their own judges, and make them feel, know, and be convinced that the Devil drives them. Being well convinced myself, that what of this sort I see in the world, can no otherwise be accounted for, but on the hypothesis of an evil agent, that has the power of reason and delights in mischief. The consideration of this, and of the events that happen in the world, through a succession of ages, nay one single year may be enough, to make every thinking man pray, and I hope all my readers say their prayers, and lay a particular emphasis on those weighty words “thy kingdom come.” But I must not here dwell longer upon such a serious subject, but remember that I am Poor Robin, and write to be laughed at, I therefore write as I please, and you, gentle reader, may laugh if you can, and if you do so because you think yourself wise, I have only to ask who it is that is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can render a reason? And to add, that there is more hope of a fool than of him. So that there is some hope even of a fool, I suppose however it is when he holds his peace and shuts his lips. But the tongue loves to be wagging. The old love to be telling stories till the young are tired of hearing them, to hear the same thing over and over again is very irksome, as it is to me to write upon this same subject of the seasons, every year, and vary it so as that you may find something new in it. I have therefore right sagely this year wrote thus far without saying one word about it, because the least said is the soonest mended. I shall now therefore only add, that the Spring Quarter this year begins on the 20th day of March. The Summer one on 21st day of June, the Autumnal on 23d day of September, and the Winter one December the 22d, very early in the morning, thrusting St. Thomas's day out of its long possessed conspicuous place of being Shortest-day. And this observation being new I have honoured it with a place in Poor Robin's Almanack.



F I N I S.

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